

Pullback Likely to Harm U.S. Aims

Moderate Arab States Now More Open to Syrian Influence

By David B. Ottaway
Washington Post Service

BEIRUT — The departure of the S. Marines from Lebanon is certain to be seen throughout the Middle East as a symbol of U.S. impotence and the abandonment of its commitment to an ally, a perception likely to hamper U.S. administrations for years to come.

The withdrawal of the Marines, or several pledges by President Ronald Reagan to keep them here, have a profound effect on the judgment of the value of U.S. commitments as well as of American capabilities in the region.

Syria now seems to have proved itself to be the Arab David who the American Goliath in Lebanon. It is already moving to capitalize on spreading Arab doubts about the United States. The withdrawal of the Marines, said the re-controlled Syrian newspaper *al-Naba* on Saturday, proves "the defeat and even military defeat of the United States, it is not a master of the game" in the

Middle East, as most Arabs have presumed.

The most immediate repercussions of what the Lebanese magazine *Monday Morning* this week called "the Reagan debacle" are likely to be felt in Jordan, where King Hussein has embarked on talks with Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, regarding their possible joint participation in a new U.S.-sponsored Middle East peace initiative.

Syria not only opposes Mr. Arafat's leadership of the PLO, but is also against King Hussein leading a new Arab move toward peace with Israel under U.S. auspices that would exclude Damascus, as did the Camp David talks between Egypt and Israel.

"Syria, as always, wants to be the bridge in the Middle East peace process," a Lebanese analyst of Syrian politics here remarked.

He, like many outsiders in Beirut, believes Syria will now turn its

effort towards wrecking the talks in Amman if any positive results seem to be emerging from them.

The Jordanian monarch, in the wake of the U.S. retreat here, will now have to move with extreme caution in his negotiations with Mr. Arafat and can no longer trust any U.S. guarantee to protect him against Syrian threats to his regime.

The Syrians have shown they are willing to use force as a means of pressure on the king. In September 1970, the Syrians invaded Jordan during the fighting between the Jordanian Army and Palestinian guerrillas. They threatened to do so again in December 1980 to disrupt an Arab summit being held in Amman.

The repercussions of the U.S. withdrawal here, as symbolized by the Marines' departure, are likely to go far beyond Jordan.

President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt already has put the Reagan administration on notice of the vast political effect on all the United States' allies in the Middle East. In an interview with *The Washington Post* about two weeks ago, he described the Marines' departure as "a disaster" and said, "You're going to lose the confidence of all your friends in the area."

President Reagan seemed well aware of this implication of his decision to redeploy the Marines. He said in a newspaper interview this month that "if we get out, it also means the end of any ability on our part to bring about an overall peace in the Middle East and I would have to say it means a pretty disastrous result for us worldwide."

Egypt, under Mr. Mubarak, has already begun showing signs of embarrassment about its close cooperation, both political and military, with the United States. The debacle of U.S. policy in Lebanon can only encourage a reassessment of this policy and strengthen opposition voices demanding that Egypt take a more neutral stand.

One possible outcome of such a reassessment could be the restoration of full diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, whose ambassador was expelled from Cairo in September 1981 at the same time Egypt withdrew its envoy from Moscow.

Another is likely to be increased Egyptian resistance to U.S. pressure.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



Two marines exercised on the carrier Guam Monday following the withdrawal from Beirut.

Soviet Sees Arms Talks

In 'Existing Parity'

By Dan Fisher
Los Angeles Times Service

MOSCOW — Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko lashed out today at what he termed the Reagan administration's "reckless and irresponsible" but he Moscow is nonetheless ready to tackle the problem of nuclear parity in Europe on the basis of existing parity.

Speaking at a voters' meeting in advance of elections next week to the Supreme Soviet, the final parliament, Mr. Gromyko repeated Kremlin charges that the collapse in November of the Geneva talks on restricting medium-range weapons in Europe.

According to a summary of remarks distributed Monday by Tass, the Soviet foreign minister said that the Reagan administration's previous demand that the United States and its NATO allies show readiness to dismantle missiles deployed in West Germany and England starting late last

It was not immediately clear whether the omission indicated a change in Soviet position regarding the Geneva talks.

The standard Kremlin language about readiness to return to "the situation which existed before" NATO's new deployments virtually vanished from official pronouncements after the death Feb. 9 of the president and Communist Party leader, Yuri V. Andropov.

But then it reappeared last week both in the official press and in a speech by Defense Minister Dmitri F. Ustinov.

Instead of that formula, Mr. Gromyko said Monday that "neither side should upset by its policy or its actions the existing parity in the field of nuclear armaments. We are prepared to tackle the problem of nuclear armaments in Europe on this basis — we repeat, on this basis."

In the past, Moscow has claimed that parity existed before Washington began to deploy new medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

Mr. Gromyko's remarks were his first major foreign policy address since a vituperative blast at the United States at the opening of the conference on European security in Stockholm last month.

In the Stockholm speech, he called the United States "the main threat to peace" in the world.

"The Soviet Union always stands for even and normal relations with the United States," Mr. Gromyko told the audience in Moscow. "They should be based on observance of the principles of equality and equal security, mutual respect for legitimate interests and noninterference in each other's internal affairs."

On the Middle East, Mr. Gromyko reiterated Moscow's proposal to open a special international conference to seek a comprehensive settlement in the area. And he accused the United States of blocking any agreement.

"No objective observer will believe that a way out of the deadlock can be blasted with the artillery of U.S. battleships," Mr. Gromyko said.

Report Criticizes U.S. Administration

For Bid to Limit Technology Exports

By David Burnham
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A report to the National Academy of Sciences has concluded that the Reagan administration's effort to restrict the flow of technology to foreign countries is far more restrictive than the limits recommended by an academy panel 18 months ago.

The report also said the new rules were being adopted on the basis of incomplete and possibly erroneous information.

The report was prepared by the staff of the National Research Council, an arm of the National Academy of Sciences. The academy is a private, nonprofit organization under congressional charter.

The staff was asked to follow up

a study completed in 1982 by a 19-member panel of leading scientists, defense contractors, and former Pentagon officials, headed by Dr. Dale R. Corson, president emeritus of Cornell University.

That study said there appeared to be a "substantial and serious problem" of technology leaking to Eastern-bloc nations as a result of the legal sale of sensitive equipment, as well as illegal sales and espionage. But it said no evidence had been uncovered showing that open scientific discussion had damaged U.S. security.

The Corson panel recommended a strategy of building "tall fences around narrow areas," proposing specific restrictions in certain government contracts with individual researchers and corporations while warning that clamping down on the free flow of scientific information "could be extremely damaging to overall scientific and economic advance as well as to military progress."

The new report said that, since then, the administration had adopted or proposed tighter export regulations and had increased its enforcement efforts. The report said the government also had increased its attention to scientific exchange, including the sending of

In Washington, a State Department spokeswoman said of the report, "We don't have any reason to doubt that the reports of attacks on Iranian tankers are true," although she said the attacks had not been officially confirmed.

About 90 percent of Iran's oil exports, which total about 1.7 million barrels per day and are the main source of funds for Iran's war effort against Iraq, are shipped from the Kharg Island terminal.

The Kharg Island terminal, reading the communiqué, said the raid was in "fulfillment of a threat made by Iran earlier this month and to punish the Iranian regime for attacking our people and our territories."

The spokeswoman vowed that "we will continue our attacks until the enemy halts its aggression and agrees to abide by the UN Security

Iraq Says Its Jets Struck Tankers At Kharg Island

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BAGHDAD — Jet fighters of Iraq's air force on Monday attacked an undisclosed number of oil tankers anchored at Kharg Island, Iran's strategic Gulf oil terminal, an official Iraqi announcement said.

The air raid "signals the beginning of the blockade which we have decided to impose on this area," a military spokesman said in a communiqué read on the state television. "We warn once again all oil tankers and ships not to approach Kharg Island and other Iranian ports."

There was no immediate word of damage or injuries in the raid, although the spokesman referred to "destructive strikes."

Iran has frequently threatened to close the Strait of Hormuz at the southern end of the Gulf, through which about one-sixth of the non-communist world's supply of crude oil flows, if its shipping through the strait was disrupted. Western experts have expressed fear that such an action could bring about superpower intervention in the Gulf region.

Iran did not immediately respond to the Iraqi claim of a blockade.

Council resolutions" calling for an end to the war, which started in September 1980.

The spokesman said, "We warn that we will strike at the appropriate time all Iranian targets on land and water as a punishment for the regime which insists on its aggression against our country."

Iraqi forces in past months have attacked a number of vessels en route to Iranian ports at the northern end of the Gulf.

President Ronald Reagan warned last week that he would use U.S. warships stationed in the Arabian Sea to prevent Iran from closing the strait. Britain has indicated it might join the United States in such a blockade.

The speaker of Iran's parliament, Hashemi Rafsanjani, said on Tehran radio last weekend that he believes the United States "is bluffing" in its warnings.

Earlier, reports from the war zone in southern Iraq said that Iranian and Iraqi forces battled on the ground and in the air Monday near a crucial highway linking Baghdad and Basra, Iraq's two largest cities. Iraq said it shot down four helicopters, and Iran said it downed two jets in the fighting.

Iran's official news agency, monitored in Nicosia, Cyprus, said its troops had crushed four Iraqi counterattacks overnight near Nashawr, along the highway north of Basra.

John Hughes, the State Department spokesman in Washington, told reporters there has been large-scale fighting in recent weeks between Iranian and Iraqi forces, but "We have no evidence of significant changes in the battlefield."

He added, "It is clear that Iranian claims of successful incursions have been exaggerated and that Iraq has repulsed several probes with heavy Iranian losses."

Independent reporters are rarely allowed near battle zones, and the rival claims could not be confirmed.

(AP, Reuters)

INSIDE

Internal documents of the CIA relating to a "blacklist" of speakers were ordered destroyed. Page 2.

U.S. personnel have increased in El Salvador in the year. Page 3.

Democrats wound up their New Hampshire campaign for air party's presidential nomination. Page 3.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

The New York Stock Exchange continued to gain, with Dow Jones industrials rising 86 points. Page 7.

Anheuser-Busch has repeatedly run into problems in trying to sell its brand of beer overseas. Page 7.

MORROW

Forests are in decline throughout the Eastern United States, and growing evidence suggests that industrial air pollution is a prime cause. Insights

Chernenko Said to Add Title of Defense Chief

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — Western diplomatic sources said Monday that the new Soviet Communist Party leader, Konstantin U. Chernenko, also has taken the post of chief of the Defense Council, a job considered important to wielding power in the Soviet Union.

In keeping with past practice, there was no official announcement that Mr. Chernenko has assumed leadership of the council, a little-known body that shapes the nation's military policy.

Both of Mr. Chernenko's most recent predecessors, Yuri V. Andropov and Leonid I. Brezhnev, held the Defense Council post as one of a trio of titles as supreme leader of the 18-million-member party, the government and the military.

Like Mr. Chernenko, both men were general secretary of the Communist Party Central Committee. Mr. Brezhnev and Mr. Andropov also served as head of state, but Mr.

Chernenko did not automatically assume that post when he succeeded Mr. Andropov on Feb. 13.

Ultimate political control rests with the party, which is run by the general secretary and the Politburo, and the presidency holds little real power.

Mr. Brezhnev assumed the post of president in 1977, 13 years after becoming party secretary. Mr. Andropov followed that precedent and took over the presidency in June 1983, seven months after he became the party's general secretary.

Should Mr. Chernenko fail to take the post, it would be seen as an indication that his grip over the ruling apparatus is not complete and could lend credence to reports that he is ruling with the acquiescence of a younger group of Politburo members led by Mikhail S. Gorbachov.

As the man who is rumored to hold the No. 2 spot in the Politburo, Mr. Gorbachov also might be considered a contender for the presidency. Naming of the president is not expected to come until the next meeting of the Supreme Soviet, the nominal parliament, which is to convene in May or June.

Mr. Chernenko first was referred to as head of the defense council by the army chief of staff, Marshal Nikolai V. Ogarkov, at a Kremlin Armed Forces Day reception last week, according to West European military attaches who attended the reception.

They said the reference came in a speech in which Marshal Ogarkov praised Mr. Chernenko and said the new general secretary was working to improve the armed forces of the Soviet Union.

The official press has not referred to the second title, which Mr. Chernenko presumably would have assumed when he became general secretary.

But the post, and the council itself, are little publicized. Mr. Andropov was not revealed as council chairman until there was a reference to it in a long newspaper report in May 1983, six months after he succeeded Mr. Brezhnev as party chief.

Under the 1977 Soviet Constitution, the composition of the Defense Council must be ratified by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet.

Mr. Chernenko is the first general secretary who lacks a military rank. Mr. Andropov was a general of the army. Mr. Brezhnev was a marshal, Khrushchev was a lieutenant general and Stalin was generalissimo.



AFRICAN DROUGHT — A mother tries to force porridge into the mouth of her baby at a relief center in Zimbabwe. Thousands of people in Mozambique, the African country worst hit by famine, have left their homes, and an estimated 100,000 have died.

U.S. Unlikely to Seek Treaty Banning Anti-Satellite Weapons, Officials Say

By Walter Pincus
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan is unlikely to seek a treaty banning anti-satellite weapons with the Soviet Union, as required by Congress, because an interagency study concluded that it would be impossible to verify such an accord, according to administration officials.

Officials want to negotiate in good faith to negotiate a treaty, but he posed the question, "do we do that when it can't be verified?"

Reagan has not decided whether to seek a treaty banning anti-satellite weapons. The Associated Press quoted his spokesman as saying on Monday, "We do have difficulties with the anti-satellite treaty, but the president is only willing to talk," the spokesman, Larry M. Speakes, said.

Legislative language forcing discussions was proposed by Sen. Paul E. Tsongas, Democrat of Massachusetts, and attached to the fiscal 1984 Defense authorization bill.

It calls for the president to "endeavor in good faith to negotiate a mutual and verifiable ban on anti-satellite weapons" before the administration can proceed with testing a U.S. anti-satellite weapon against a target in space.

Under current air force planning, the first development test of such a weapon against a target in space is planned for this fall. Funds requested in the proposed fiscal 1985 defense budget would begin procurement of this system.

The air force conducted a test of the weapon's rocket system on Jan. 21, but it was not fired against a target and thus did not fall under the limitation in the Tsongas amendment.

Officials said the administration is studying several courses of action, including an attempt to get the Tsongas amendment repealed or proposing some type of limited ban on anti-satellite weapons.

The Soviet Union has a rather elementary anti-satellite weapon that can attack objects in low orbit, up to about 1,500 miles (2,400 kilometers) from Earth.

The Soviet weapon can hit about one-third of the U.S. satellites now in space, including those that photographically and electronically monitor Soviet missiles and other

military systems. The Russians cannot, however, hit the most important U.S. early warning and communications satellites that are in far higher orbits, according to experts outside the government.

The U.S. weapon now under development is a homing device that is carried into space by a rocket launched from an F-15 fighter.

In its present form, the U.S. weapon can hit targets 10,000 or more miles out in space and, with a third stage added to the current two-stage rocket, could go out to the 20,000-mile range.

Both the United States and the Soviet Union are also developing more sophisticated anti-satellite weapons, including those that fire lasers. One reason for seeking to ban such weapons is to save the money that would be spent if both sides continue developing them.

Pentagon officials who say an anti-satellite ban cannot be verified argue that in the future, when an object is launched into space, it will be almost impossible to tell whether it is a satellite or an anti-satellite weapon.

"We think some of their objects in space are booby-trapped," a Pentagon official said. "How can we tell if an inert body out there can be turned into a weapon?"

U.S. General Calls Mexican Society 'Most Corrupt' in Central America

By Stephen Engelberg
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The commanding general of the U.S. Southern Command characterized Mexico as "the most corrupt government and society in Central America" in testimony last week before Congress.

The comments by the general, Paul F. Gorman, were made in response to a question from a member of the Senate Armed Services Committee at a hearing on Thursday. The comments have been disavowed by the State Department.

General Gorman warned committee members that Mexico could be the "No. 1 security problem" for the United States in the next 10 years. He called Mexico a "one-party state that has pursued a policy of accommodation with its own left and international leftist interests."

The hearing was scheduled as a discussion of the Reagan administration's legislative proposals for Central America.

General Gorman commands all U.S. forces in Central and South America from his headquarters in Panama.

Mexico is one of the four nations of the Contadora group that has been seeking peaceful solutions to Central America's political, social and military conflicts. These efforts have been endorsed several times by President Ronald Reagan.

A staff member of the Armed Services Committee who attended the hearing said that General Gorman's remarks on Mexico were "like a bolt out of the blue."

"He offered that up of his own volition and without qualification that this is my personal view," the aide said.

The aide said the general's assessment of Mexico as a potential threat to the security of the United States was in line with views that have been expressed by some intelligence officials.

In briefings in the last year, some intelligence officials have noted Mexico's proximity to the United States and the possibility that its ruling party could turn to the left, making it a stronghold for anti-U.S. sentiment in the region, the staff member said.

Official U.S. Reactions

The Defense and State departments disavowed General Gorman's comments Monday. The Associated Press reported from Washington.

A State Department spokeswoman said that the general's comments before the Senate Armed Services Committee represented his "personal views." Mexico, she said, is "fully capable of handling its domestic affairs under the administration of President [Miguel] de la Madrid."

A Defense Department spokesman said, "General Gorman's statements do not reflect the views of this department."

He repeated his assertions of early last week that there had been death threats made against him and that his campaign headquarters had been attacked.

He also accused Nathan Perlmutter, executive director of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, of circulating a 19-page document containing newspaper accounts and quotes from Mr. Jackson's speeches that purportedly indicated that he was anti-Semitic.

"I categorically deny that this in any way reflects my basic attitude towards Jews or Israel," he said. "There is nothing in my personal attitude or my public career, behavior or record that lends itself to that interpretation. The record is the exact opposite."

Mr. Jackson told the audience that he was "offering my candidacy to you to ensure a continuing dialogue and relationship between

MANCHESTER, New Hampshire — The Rev. Jesse L. Jackson appeared at a synagogue here two days before the state's Democratic presidential primary to admit that he had used the terms "Hymie" and "Hymietown" in referring to Jews and New York City in a private conversation. But the Democratic candidate denied that he was in any way anti-Semitic or anti-Israel.

"I was shocked and astonished that this ethnic characterization made in a private conversation apparently was overheard by a reporter," Mr. Jackson said Sunday night. "I am dismayed that a subject so small has become so large that it threatens relationships long in the making, and those relationships must be protected."

"In part I am to blame," he said, "and for that I am deeply distressed."

"Hymie" is a short version of the surname Hyman and its use is considered offensive by many Jews.

On Sunday night, Mr. Jackson repeated his often-stated contention that blacks and Jews have both known suffering and discrimination and that they have common goals as a result. The candidate, who is black, reminded his audience at Temple Adath Yeshurun that blacks and Jews had worked against discrimination in the South in the 1960s.

Mr. Jackson appeared to be well-received by the capacity crowd and was interrupted several times by applause.

He repeated his assertions of early last week that there had been death threats made against him and that his campaign headquarters had been attacked.

He also accused Nathan Perlmutter, executive director of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, of circulating a 19-page document containing newspaper accounts and quotes from Mr. Jackson's speeches that purportedly indicated that he was anti-Semitic.

"I categorically deny that this in any way reflects my basic attitude towards Jews or Israel," he said. "There is nothing in my personal attitude or my public career, behavior or record that lends itself to that interpretation. The record is the exact opposite."

Mr. Jackson told the audience that he was "offering my candidacy to you to ensure a continuing dialogue and relationship between

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

USLA Ordered Destruction of Blacklist Data

The Action Followed Queries by Reporter

By Howard Kurtz
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A senior U.S. Information Agency official ordered the disposal of internal documents relating to a "blacklist" of outside speakers days after a reporter first inquired about the list late last month.

The USIA general counsel, Thomas Harvey, said Sunday that he had directed subordinates to throw out all surviving copies of 135 weekly lists of proposed agency speakers that included written comments on the proposed speakers by top USIA officials.

Mr. Harvey said that he had not reviewed the documents before issuing his instructions, was not aware that they contained comments by officials and believed in retrospect that the papers should have been retained.

The destruction of the internal papers is the first indication that some agency officials may have tried to cover up details of the blacklist episode to minimize its political fallout.

Mr. Harvey said he had asked that the weekly reports be thrown out because "we shouldn't be trying to look for scapegoats."

"You ought to correct a management deficiency and move on," he said. "We're not talking about the commission of a crime. We're talking about bad management."

Mr. Harvey said that the lists were duplicative and most were never returned by agency officials, who preferred to block certain speakers through private conversation rather than written comment.

Senate investigators learned of the destruction when they requested the weekly lists as part of an inquiry into USIA's reputed practice of blocking persons considered too liberal to speak abroad for the agency, officials of the agency said.

The blacklist of 84 names included the former CBS News anchorman, Walter Cronkite; the consumer advocate, Ralph Nader; the civil rights activist, Coretta Scott King; and Senator Gary Hart, Democrat of Colorado. It was compiled by USIA staff members so they could avoid proposing speakers whom top agency officials already had blocked. Speakers in the program increasingly have been prominent Republicans and conservatives.

Leslie Lenkowsky, acting deputy director, has acknowledged that some potential speakers were barred from USIA's American Participation program on ideological grounds and said he had ordered the practice stopped.

Mr. Harvey said the disposal occurred between Jan. 30 and Feb. 3.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Donald H. Rumsfeld, the U.S. special envoy in the Middle East, will withdraw from diplomatic efforts to resolve Lebanon's problems and work on President Ronald Reagan's plan for an overall settlement in the region, American officials said Monday.

The decision was made because of the withdrawal of U.S. Marines from Beirut to ships offshore and the absence now of any significant American role in trying to stem the violence and encourage reconciliation between Christian and Moslem factions, the officials said.

Mr. Rumsfeld, who recently returned to Washington for talks with Mr. Reagan, is to return to the

Middle East at an unspecified time, the officials said, but he is not expected to return to Lebanon.

Beirut International Airport, abandoned by the U.S. Marines on Sunday after 17 months, probably will not reopen until political talks over abrogation of the May 17 Lebanese-Israeli troop withdrawal accord are completed, a senior Lebanese Army official told The Washington Post on Monday.

After the last of the marines left, heavily Shiite Moslem units of the army took full control of the airport. The Lebanese officer, who asked not to be identified, said: "We can open the airport anytime. It's just a matter of doing it. But there is a question to be resolved from a political viewpoint first."

About 240 U.S. military personnel are to stay on in Lebanon, 160 to protect the American Embassy and the remainder to continue training the Lebanese Army.

Government troops and Moslem militiamen fought Monday along the Green Line dividing Beirut. Although Mr. Gemayel is ready to scrap last May's treaty with Israel, official sources said Monday, he is waiting for guarantees from Syria that if he does so Damascus will withdraw its troops from Lebanon.

The sources said that the Saudi mediator, Rafiq al-Hariri, was expected in Beirut soon to bring final word on the guarantees, which would perhaps take the form of a Syrian promise endorsed by Saudi Arabia.

Former President Suleiman Frangieh, a leading opposition figure, was quoted in the newspaper Al-Liwa on Monday as saying that Mr. Gemayel had told him the treaty was "a corpse put in the freezer waiting to be buried."

The government itself announced that it was ready to cancel the accord as part of a package of proposals two weeks ago. Syria and the Moslems have been pressing for an unconditional abrogation.

Mr. Gemayel risks losing support among militant Christians if he abandons links with Israel. However, the most influential Christian political group, the Phalangist Party, headed by Mr. Gemayel's father, Pierre, said Sunday it would support whatever the president decided to do.

Palestinian guerrillas said they do not intend to withdraw from the Chuf mountains east of Beirut, despite repeated Israeli air raids to drive them out and despite opposition from the Druze Moslem militia that control the area.

Scattered fighting rocked the hills Monday, with government troops loyal to Mr. Gemayel exchanging artillery and mortar fire with Druze rebels.

U.S. warships have continued to fire on Syrian-held areas in the mountains. A Reuters correspondent who reached the areas Monday found little damage caused by the shells.

(Reuters, UPI, WP)

■ **EC Backs French Plan**

The 10 nations of the European Community threw their support Monday behind a French proposal before the United Nations Security Council to send a UN peacekeeping force to Beirut. United Press International reported, quoting community foreign ministers meeting in Paris.

■ **Talks Continue in Amman**

Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, and members of the Jordanian government held further talks Monday on prospects for coordinating Middle East policy, Reuters reported from Amman.



The Rev. Jesse L. Jackson speaking at the synagogue.

Jackson, at Synagogue, Admits Offensive Term

(Continued from Page 1)

blacks, Jews and Hispanics ... as brothers and sisters."

He said that "even though I affirm that that term was used in a private conversation, the context and spirit of that remark must be appreciated," he said. "In private conversations sometimes I let my guard down and become southern. It cannot remotely be construed as anti-Semitic or anti-Israel."

Mr. Jackson also said that Mr. Perlmutter's document falsely accused him of saying that he was "sick and tired of hearing about the Holocaust" and that he equated Israel with the Palestine Liberation Organization.

He invited the audience to join the "Rainbow Coalition" which is the slogan of his campaign, and said "we must forgive and redeem. Human to err, divine to forgive."

The anti-Semitism issue has dogged Mr. Jackson's campaign in a way that some aides say has drained the candidate's energy and distracted him.

Late Sunday afternoon, Mr. Jackson suddenly told reporters that he had changed his schedule and decided to attend a candidates' forum at the synagogue after planning originally to send a surrogate. It was his first appearance before a Jewish audience since the controversy arose.

On Saturday, the Rev. Louis Farrakhan, leader of the American Muslim Mission, introduced Mr. Jackson to a meeting in Chicago of about 10,000 Muslims with a call for dialogue between black and Jewish leaders punctuated by a warning against any harm to Mr. Jackson.

"Sit down and talk to Rev. Jackson," Mr. Farrakhan said. "Sit down, Jewish leaders, and talk with us. We are ready to talk with you. Sit down and talk like intelligent

people who have a future at stake."

Rev. Farrakhan said that the continuing dispute about Mr. Jackson's remarks was fueling a climate of "hatred, bitterness and strife."

"But if you harm this brother," Rev. Farrakhan continued, "I warn you in the name of Allah, this will be the last one you harm. We are not making any idle threats. We have no weapons. We carry not so much as a penknife. But I do tell the world that Almighty God Allah is backing us up in what we say and what we do, and we warn you in His name, leave this servant of Almighty God alone."

Asked for his reaction to these remarks, Mr. Jackson said, "Ask Farrakhan about his own introduction."

Export Rules Are Criticized

(Continued from Page 1)

agents to scientists' meetings. As a result, it said, "some members of the scientific community remain uncertain as to their rights and obligations concerning the publication and use of public communication through conferences and seminars of sensitive technical data."

The "stringency and substantive reach" of the administration's adopted or proposed restrictions, the staff said, "go considerably beyond what was recommended in the original study."

The authors of the report, Michael B. Wallerstein and Lawrence E. McCray, said that in December and January they received a top-secret briefing on the extent of technology transfer as a result of scientific communications.

"We can report on this basis that the state of empirical knowledge about technology leakage and its effects on national security has not changed significantly since the Corson panel was briefed 18 months ago by the U.S. intelligence community," the report said.

"It appears that no major initiative has been undertaken to characterize better either the overall leakage problem (e.g. the relative importance of various sources, channels and types of information) or the relative importance of scientific communication within the larger picture," it continued.

The report said delays in the completion of a National Security Council study of the problem had resulted in a "continuing lack of effective governmentwide coordination" that created important risks.

For instance, the report said, individual agencies, such as the Defense Department, are pushing ahead with their own efforts in stemming the technology flow without balancing a number of competing goals such as national security, domestic scientific and technological productivity, and freedom of expression.

The report pointed out that the intelligence community had reported no discoveries "during this period of cases in which loss through the U.S. scientific community has led to identifiable damage to national security." But it said the administration had continued to carry out "a number of major new policy thrusts" such as a provision in the 1984 Defense Authorization Act that permits the secretary of defense to protect certain kinds of unclassified technical data.

A second development noted by the report was that the Commerce Department had drafted regulations that would require a validated export license for virtually all "critical technical data."

"Since the definition of 'export' includes such things as the presentation of papers at symposia where foreigners are present, the hiring of a foreign researcher, and so on, the proposed rules seem to have the potential to have a significant effect on the U.S. scientific enterprise," the report said.

WORLD BRIEFS

Mauritania Recognizes Polisario State

NOUAKCHOTT, Mauritania (Combined Dispatches) — Mauritania on Monday recognized the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic, the political entity of the Polisario guerrilla movement in the Western Sahara. Disagreement over the Western Sahara issue caused the collapse of an Organization of African Unity summit in July 1982, and the most recent OAU summit last June took place only after the guerrilla movement agreed to stay away in exchange for a guarantee that the issue would be debated.

On Monday in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, the current OAU chairman, Lieutenant Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam, opened a meeting of African foreign ministers Monday with a plea for contributions from member states to stave off the most serious financial crisis in the organization's 21-year history. (AP, UPI)

U.K. Rejects Threatened Union Action

LONDON (Reuters) — The foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, told Parliament Monday that, despite the threat of nationwide protests, the government stood by its decision to outlaw unions at the government communications center that monitors Soviet bloc radio traffic.

The ban affects up to 10,000 employees, including radio operators and translators. It has prompted protests among many trade union members who were planning strikes and rallies Tuesday that could disrupt transport, industry and government departments.

Sir Geoffrey repeated government claims that industrial disruption at the center had hampered intelligence-gathering seven times from 1979 to 1981. He said more than two-thirds of the employees had already accepted the government's offer to abandon union membership in exchange for a payment of £1,000 (about \$1,400).

EC Farm Ministers Discuss Subsidies

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — Agriculture ministers of the European Community opened the first of a series of weekly meetings Monday to try to avert the feared collapse of the program of agricultural subsidies, diplomats said.

The ministers are faced with reducing a huge agriculture bill or seeing the entire subsidy system collapse under its own weight, they said. Essential agricultural reforms, together with a virtual freeze on 1984 prices, must be in place by the start of the crop year April 1, or the community could run out of money to pay farmers, the executive commission has warned.

Failure to narrow wide differences could undermine next month's crucial community summit conference, which is due to find a formula for overall financial reform. Diplomats said some progress had been made on how to restrict excessive milk production, which is estimated to be 108 million tons this year, compared with consumption of only 88 million tons. A consensus seems to be emerging on a ceiling of 97.2 million tons of milk production, diplomats and officials said.

Salyut Cosmonauts Surveying Earth

MOSCOW (Reuters) — The three Soviet cosmonauts aboard the orbiting space station Salyut-7 on Monday began a new work program of photographic Earth surveys and use of a gamma telescope.

Colonel Leonid Kizim, Vladimir Solovyer, the flight engineer, and Dr. Oleg Atkov, a cardiologist, are in good health and feeling well after 20 days in space, Tass said. They used cameras and a spectrometer to survey the Earth's surface in the region of the Carpathians, the Caucasus and Siberia, the agency added.

Tass also said that the work was being carried out for economic reasons, indicating that the cosmonauts were compiling a map of likely underground mineral resources. The gamma telescope was put to use for the first time in an experiment to measure gamma radiation and charged particles in space, the agency said.

Truckers Vow to Keep Pass Blocked

INNSBRUCK, Austria (Combined Dispatches) — Truck drivers protesting Italian customs delays decided Monday night to continue their six-day-old blockade of the Brenner Pass, which contains the main highway linking Italy, Austria and West Germany, "until our demands are met," a drivers' spokesman said.

The spokesman said a meeting of 48 drivers and truck owners from seven West European nations passed a resolution at Kieferfelden, West Germany, calling for Italian guarantees "at once" to provide for fast customs clearance of heavy goods in conformity with European Community regulations.

Italy's transport minister, Claudio Signorile, said in statement released in Rome that the government was already implementing a decision to increase the number of customs officials. "There is no reason why an isolated group of truck drivers should keep the Brenner Pass blocked. These are outrageous actions which today no longer have a reason to exist," Mr. Signorile said. (Reuters, AP)

S. Africa Releases Political Prisoner

DURBAN, South Africa (Reuters) — A leading Indian political activist in South Africa, Billy Nair, was released Monday after 20 years in prison, witnesses said.

Mr. Nair, imprisoned for being a leading member of the armed wing of the outlawed African National Congress, was met by his wife and well-wishers as a contingent of police, some in riot gear, stood by.

He spent 18 years of his sentence on Robben Island, in Cape Town's Table Bay, where many of the government's leading nonwhite political opponents have been sent.

For the Record

The prosecution asked for the death sentence Monday against Cameroon's self-exiled former president, Ahmadou Ahidjo, who is accused in absentia of plotting to murder his successor, Paul Biya. The trial is being held in Yaounde, Cameroon's capital. (Reuters)

The U.S. Supreme Court cleared the way Monday for a mass trial of hundreds of suits filed by people who say they were injured by exposure to Agent Orange, an herbicide used by U.S. forces during the Vietnam War. A trial is scheduled to begin in New York on May 7 against makers of the herbicide. (UPI)

Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez of Spain arrived Monday in Riyadh for a three-day visit to Saudi Arabia on his first official trip to the Middle East. He will also visit Jordan. (Reuters)

The growing disparity in wealth between the industrialized world and the Third World will be the subject of an April conference in Lisbon sponsored by the Council of Europe. (AP)

Marine Pullback Expected

To Harm U.S. Mideast Aims

(Continued from Page 1)

sure for Cairo to send its ambassador back to Israel. He was withdrawn in protest of the Israeli involvement in the massacre of civilians in the Beirut Palestinian refugee camps of Sabra and Chatila in September 1982 and has never returned.

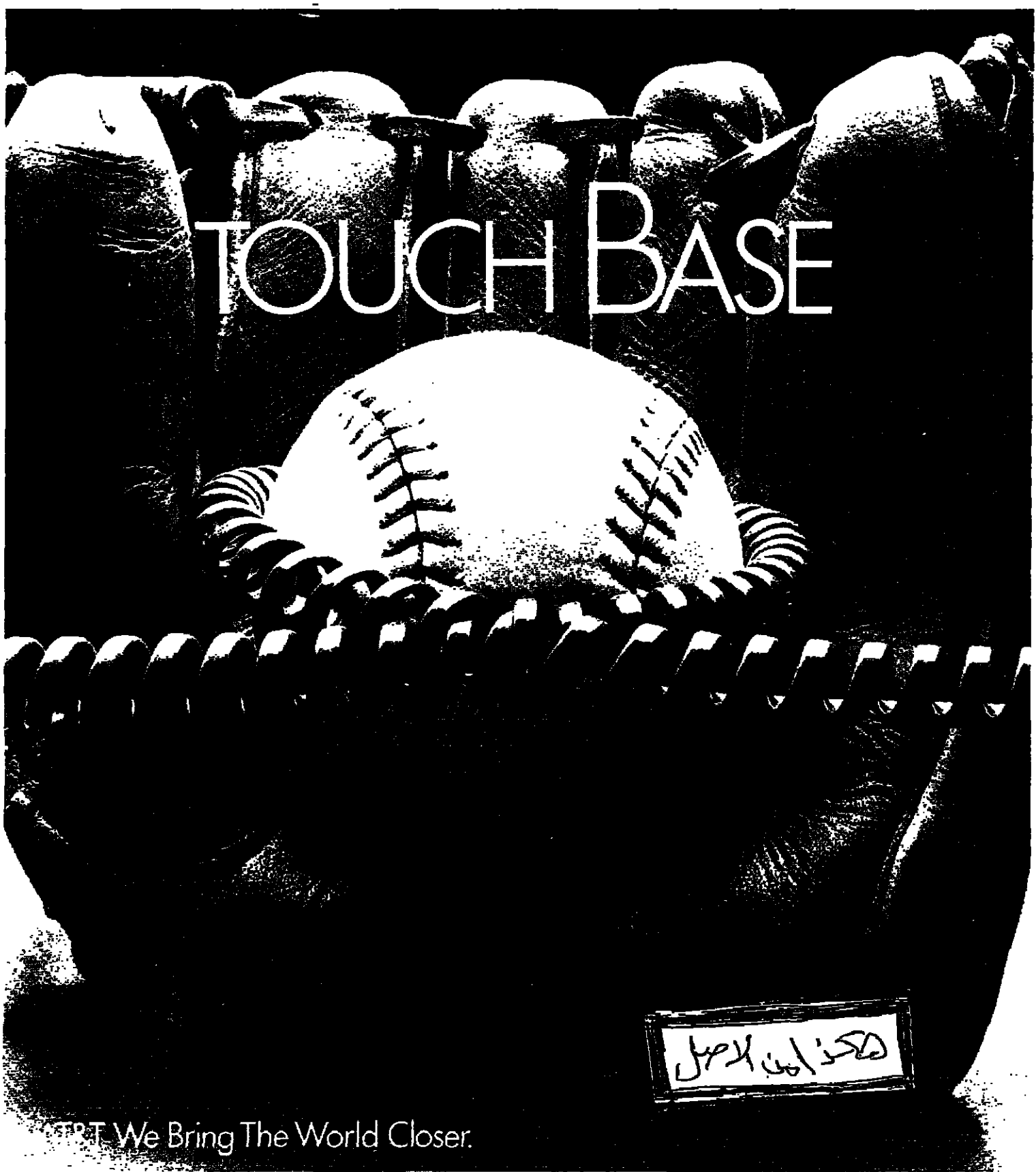
There are already signs, as well, that Saudi Arabia is moving away from Washington and toward Damascus to keep on good terms with the winner in a Syrian-U.S. struggle over Lebanon's future political orientation.

Now deeply involved in mediation efforts, the Saudis have increasingly sided with the Syrians in their insistence that President Amin Gemayel abrogate the May 17 Lebanese-Israeli accord and are now helping to arrange a solution that basically will bring Lebanon under Syrian hegemony.

Crown Prince Abdullah bin Abdul Aziz of Saudi Arabia, who recently visited Damascus, has been praising Syria for its "very important" role in the Arab world and "insisting on the identity of objectives" between Saudi Arabia and Syria in Lebanon and elsewhere.

Prince Abdullah is known to be closer to the Syrians than other members of the Saudi royal family. His comments nonetheless seem to underline a new Saudi anxiety to keep on good terms with Damascus. This is likely to be coupled with a warning-Saudi willingness now helping to arrange a solution that basically will bring Lebanon under Syrian hegemony.

None of the Arab ambassadors in Jordan, Egypt or Saudi Arabia is likely to shift radically from Washington or into the Damascus camp as a result of the withdrawal. But their ability, or continued, to go against the Saudis will almost certainly be reduced. This would make it more difficult for the Syrian administration to have a Middle East policy unencumbered by a veto power.



We Bring The World Closer.

So many things can remind you of the folks back home. Sure they're far away. But you can feel close again just by picking up the phone. So go for a homer. Call the U.S. It's a warm, wonderful way to say you really care.



THE BEST OF ALL POSSIBLE WORLDS
DOLDER GRAND HOTEL, ZURICH
Routel de Genève, 65, CH-8002 Zurich
Telephone: 01/251 62 31. Telex: 53449 grand ch



Senator John Glenn of Ohio taking a bowling break while campaigning in New Hampshire.

Business, Security Interests at Stake as U.S. Senate Weighs Export Curbs

By Clyde H. Farnsworth
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Senate expected to act this week on one session's most hotly debated sure — a bill to set the rules for which the president may re-export to Communist or other countries, even allies in Western Europe.

The legislation would extend the Export Administration Act, which expires on Wednesday. It seeks to nudge the economic interests of the United States increasingly dependent on exports with the aims of foreign policy and national security.

The issues have already produced battles between those who favor tougher rules, chiefly to keep sensitive high technology out of the Soviet Union, and those who favor a relaxation to keep up the flow of exports and keep industrial nations from taking markets away from the United States.

There has also stirred bureaucratic battles between such units as the Commerce Department and the Customs Service over which agency most efficiently polices exports.

The Senate bill to be tested this week represents a compromise between hard-liners led by Senator E. Gary, the Utah Republican, who is chairman of the Senate Commerce Committee, and export

promoters led by Senator H. John Heinz 3d, Republican of Pennsylvania.

The Senate is expected to pass some version of the Gary-Heinz bill on Wednesday, but its final form is not yet clear.

The Reagan administration has taken a hands-off position because of heated conflicts between administration officials, but it will probably play an important role when a House-Senate conference committee meets to settle on a single bill for the president's signature.

The House passed its version of the legislation last October. The chief sponsor was Representative Don L. Bonker, Democrat of Washington. Even if the Senate acts by Wednesday, it is unlikely that the two chambers will be able to settle differences before the bill expires. So the expectation is that the existing law will be extended 15 or 30 days.

Here are some of the main provisions of the Gary-Heinz bill and the House version.

• **Contract sanctity** — The Senate bill authorizes the president to order the breaking of contracts with an offending country only in the extreme case of war or a national emergency. This provision is strongly backed by business lobbyists. But Senator William L. Armstrong, Republican of Colorado, says he will offer an amendment on

the floor that would weaken the provision. The House version permits a number of exceptions.

• **East-West trade** — The Gary-Heinz bill gives the Pentagon a virtual veto over licenses for strategic goods, even when exports are destined for Western countries. The idea is to prevent diversion to the Soviet bloc. The House bill would reduce some of the licensing requirements but would provide funds to lift the expertise of Commerce Department inspectors.

• **Extraterritoriality** — The House bill would curb the controversial extraterritorial reach of the law by requiring a joint resolution of Congress before the president could apply sanctions against foreign companies. Action against European companies that violated President Ronald Reagan's ban on supplies for the trans-Siberian pipeline brought this issue to the fore in the summer and fall of 1982.

The Gary-Heinz bill goes in the other direction, authorizing the president to impose import as well as export sanctions. A foreign company that violated American sanctions would be barred from selling in the United States.

• **Enforcement** — The Senate measure makes the U.S. Customs Service the principal enforcement agent, taking the job away from Commerce. The House bill keeps the function in Commerce.

New Hampshire Campaign Winds Down

By David S. Broder
Washington Post Service

MANCHESTER, New Hampshire — The New Hampshire Democratic primary campaign wound down Monday with a winter storm threatening and nervousness growing in the camps of Walter F. Mondale and Senator John Glenn of Ohio.

Senator Gary Hart of Colorado appeared confident, however, as weekend polls by his own campaign and news organizations showed him moving within striking range of Mr. Mondale, the front-runner.

Mr. Mondale defied a New Hampshire jinx and for the second straight day virtually left the state to his rivals. After spending most of Sunday in Maine and Vermont, he returned to Washington on Monday.

A final weekend of polling by The Washington Post and ABC News showed Mr. Mondale's lead over Mr. Hart slipping to 7 percentage points, with Mr. Glenn another 10 points back. Doty Lynch, the Hart campaign pollster, said Monday that on the basis of her own latest data, "it is possible that we could finish within 10 points" of Mr. Mondale.

But the possibility of an upset was once again discounted by Jeanne Shaheen, Mr. Hart's New Hampshire manager. "Mondale has just too big a lead," she said. "We've had a lot of movement, but I don't think we can close the gap in time."

Cathy Rodgers, Mr. Mondale's deputy campaign manager here, and Jerry Morris, Mr. Glenn's state press secretary, both said that weekend canvassing had confirmed "some pickup" in support for Mr. Hart, who has been doing well since his surprise second-place finish behind Mr. Mondale in the Iowa caucus.

A wide variety of pre-Iowa polls had shown Mr. Mondale with at least a 2-1 lead over either Mr. Glenn or Mr. Hart. But the history of New Hampshire primaries has been one of close finishes.

In 1980, President Jimmy Carter had a 9.8-point victory over Senator Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts, with Governor Edmund G. Brown Jr. of California much further back. In 1976, Mr. Carter had a 5.7-point margin over the runner-up, Representative Morris K. Udall of Arizona, with six other candidates trailing.

In 1972, Senator Edmund S. Muskie of Maine defeated Senator George S. McGovern of South Dakota by 9.3 points, with six other established candidates drawing votes. In 1968, President Lyndon B. Johnson defeated Senator Eugene J. McCarthy of Minnesota by 7.7 points.

In the last four Democratic contests, the average margin of victory has been just over 8 points. On the other hand, in the two contests where the margin was smaller than expected for the winning candidates — for Johnson in 1968 and

Mr. Muskie in 1972 — both were politically crippled.

Mr. Mondale has sought to avoid that fate by refusing to make any predictions of his share of the vote. But there was little doubt Monday that his organization was feeling the strain.

Commenting on several polls showing Mr. Mondale stuck in the mid-30s, Ms. Rodgers said, "Of course, we wish he were moving up, but at least we're holding steady."

"Holding steady" was also the

view at the Glenn headquarters, where the senator was said to be "holding in the high teens," apparently not enough to beat Mr. Hart but perhaps sufficient to enable Mr. Glenn to compete in several primaries on March 13.

Five other candidates, apparently fated to split not more than a quarter of the vote, were concerned about political extinction. Senators Alan Cranston of California and Ernest F. Hollings of South Carolina and former Governor Reubin Askew of Florida could all be forced out of the race by exhausted funds.

The Rev. Jesse L. Jackson has indicated he will run in the southern primaries of Alabama, Georgia and Florida, where he has a sizable black vote base, no matter how he does in New Hampshire.

Mr. McGovern has said he wants to go to Massachusetts on March 20 and make a last stand in the only state he carried in his 1972 presidential race.

Governors' Panel Offers Plan to Cut U.S. Deficit

By Margaret Shapiro
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The executive committee of the National Governors' Association has endorsed a bipartisan plan to reduce the federal deficit that would raise taxes and cut military spending, two steps that the Reagan administration opposes.

The deficit-cutting plan also calls for the deferral of income-tax indexing that is scheduled to go into effect next year and for a freeze on cost-of-living adjustments of most U.S. benefits programs. Indexing protects against inflation putting a taxpayer into a higher tax bracket.

Although the plan had Republican and Democratic support in the executive committee, the association's chairman, James R. Thompson, a Republican of Illinois, said it could run into Republican opposition within the association because of its call for a 5-percent tax increase and implicit criticism of the Reagan administration's military buildup.

If adopted, the deficit-reduction proposal would be the governors' most detailed statement on the issue. A year ago, they urged Congress to reduce the deficit, but did not call for a specific tax increase. Instead, they recommended a combination of military and domestic spending cuts and new revenues.

The new proposal would reduce the deficit to \$120 billion by 1989 by cutting \$60 billion from President Ronald Reagan's military program and \$183 billion from non-military programs. It would also raise \$217 billion in taxes by restoring some of the Reagan tax cut.

"I think some Republicans will drop out because of the tax increase," said Governor Thompson, who voted for the plan in committee Sunday after unsuccessfully offering an amendment that would have softened the call for new taxes. He said he had not decided whether to support the proposal when it comes up for a vote by all of the governors Tuesday.

Governor Thompson said that if few Republican governors endorsed the proposal, it might be seen as a partisan, election-year effort. A two-thirds vote is required for passage. Democrats have a majority of 34 to 16 in the association.

Sunday afternoon, the Democrats appeared willing to confine partisan politics to a policy statement on the deficit. The statement, drafted by Governor Michael S. Dukakis, a Democrat of Massachusetts, called Mr. Reagan's fiscal 1985 budget an "election-year parody," and said he should "go back to the drawing board" and resubmit it with less red ink.

The Rev. Jesse L. Jackson has indicated he will run in the southern primaries of Alabama, Georgia and Florida, where he has a sizable black vote base, no matter how he does in New Hampshire.

Mr. McGovern has said he wants to go to Massachusetts on March 20 and make a last stand in the only state he carried in his 1972 presidential race.

The new proposal would reduce the deficit to \$120 billion by 1989 by cutting \$60 billion from President Ronald Reagan's military program and \$183 billion from non-military programs. It would also raise \$217 billion in taxes by restoring some of the Reagan tax cut.

"I think some Republicans will drop out because of the tax increase," said Governor Thompson, who voted for the plan in committee Sunday after unsuccessfully offering an amendment that would have softened the call for new taxes. He said he had not decided whether to support the proposal when it comes up for a vote by all of the governors Tuesday.

Governor Thompson said that if few Republican governors endorsed the proposal, it might be seen as a partisan, election-year effort. A two-thirds vote is required for passage. Democrats have a majority of 34 to 16 in the association.

Sunday afternoon, the Democrats appeared willing to confine partisan politics to a policy statement on the deficit. The statement, drafted by Governor Michael S. Dukakis, a Democrat of Massachusetts, called Mr. Reagan's fiscal 1985 budget an "election-year parody," and said he should "go back to the drawing board" and resubmit it with less red ink.

Civil Rights Group Says U.S. Officials Undermine Anti-Discrimination Laws

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has failed to uphold civil rights laws and even acted to weaken them in some cases, the American Civil Liberties Union says.

In a report entitled "In Contempt of Congress and the Courts," the group said Sunday that the Justice Department has undermined the laws in a manner that "could plunge the country back into historic patterns of race and sex discrimination."

Thomas P. DeCair, director of the Justice Department information office, immediately rejected the conclusions, saying "We've brought more criminal civil rights cases than any administration and we've moved into new areas to protect the rights of institutionalized persons and pregnant working women."

The report said the Justice Department had deliberately neglected to file suit to upgrade conditions at mental hospitals as directed in the 1980 Civil Rights Institutionalized Persons Act. The report also said the department had refused to sue in the case of three Idaho state institutions where children had been abused.

Level of U.S. Personnel in Salvador as Risen Substantially in Last Year

By Lydia Chavez
New York Times Service

SALVADOR — In the last year, the number of United States personnel working in El Salvador has risen substantially, official figures show.

The number of American military personnel, excluding U.S. Marines at the American Embassy and 23 medicals, has increased 61 to 97 and the number of technicians has doubled.

Officials in San Salvador said that the increases, which are in with congressional guidelines, illustrate how the Reagan administration has been able to entrench the American presence without increasing U.S. aid and without asking a major outcry in Congress.

Don't see it burgeoning out of control," said a high-ranking U.S. official in El Salvador of the growing personnel figures. "But I do see a lot of increases that have taken place, none of which I would consider overloading the system."

The 97 military personnel in the country, 71 are assigned to the Military Group, up from 55. These are advisers training Salvadoran troops. The staff of the defense he's office, which collects intelligence for the United States, has risen from six to 26 — nine permanent employees, compared with six a year ago, and 17 temporary employees, including two helicopter pilots.

Increases have taken place in United States aid, which pays the expenses of the Military Group, has decreased. Moreover, Salvadoran soldiers were sent in the last year than in any previous years and a new Salvadoran National Training Center, run in part by Americans, has opened.

ambassador Thomas R. Pickens did not foresee a continuing increase in military personnel. However, Colonel Adolfo Blandon, chief of staff for the Salvadoran forces, said he could use 20 American advisers and 20 helicopter pilots.

There has been some discussion about hiring American pilots to operate or maintain new helicopters that El Salvador, according to a military official, will receive in the next six months. The administration was prevented from sending advisers to El Salvador by its self-imposed limit of while officials made it clear

Nicaragua Challenging UN Human Rights Unit

By Iain Guest

International Herald Tribune

GENEVA — The Sandinist government of Nicaragua has threatened to oppose the extension of a United Nations group on "disappeared" people if the group continues to demand an explanation of the fate of people who vanished during the regime of Anastasio Somoza, who was overthrown in the Sandinist revolution of 1979.

The Nicaraguan demand follows the publication in Geneva of the group's latest report to the UN Human Rights Commission.

Nicaragua is said to be insisting on a weaker mandate for the group, and even suggesting that its report be private. It also has proposed that the group not accept information from the independent Nicaraguan Commission on Human Rights.

But relatives of people who have vanished are calling for a tougher, more critical approach.

The UN group has received thousands of reports from human rights groups and has forwarded 6,605 cases to 24 governments for explanation. Fewer than 350 cases have been clarified by government replies.

Chaque jour une voiture à gagner. Tirage au sort quotidien des billets d'entrée.



Chaque jour une voiture à gagner. Tirage au sort quotidien des billets d'entrée.

Chaque jour une voiture à gagner. Tirage au sort quotidien des billets d'entrée.

The source of the most recent allegations is understood to have been the independent Commission on Human Rights, which told the UN group that many of disappeared Nicaraguans were Miskito Indians who were arrested in 1982 and have since been detained incommunicado.

Arelis Parrales, a Nicaraguan delegate, described the Managua panel as "politically motivated," and said that the UN group should refuse to accept its submissions.

The Nicaraguan protest is seen in Geneva as ironic because human rights activists have regularly denounced U.S. support for the counter-revolutionaries, and dismissed U.S. contentions that the human rights situation in Nicaragua is worse than it was under Somoza.

In addition, the Sandinists have communicated with the UN group more than most other governments contacted.

■ **Pledge on Human Rights**
Foreign Minister Dante Caputo of Argentina pledged Monday in Geneva that his country would defend human rights around the world and said that Argentina's own "long night" of violence, repression and torture was at an end. Reuters reported.

U.S. Congressman Urges Reliance on Military Reserves

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. military must increase its reliance on reserves or face a personnel shortage by the end of the decade, according to Representative Les Aspin, Democrat of Wisconsin.

Mr. Aspin, chairman of the House Armed Services Subcommittee on Military Personnel and Compensation, released a study showing that by 1989 the Defense Department will have to recruit more than one of every three 18- and 19-year-old males not in college to meet current goals.

Greater use of the reserves, he said Sunday, could alleviate that challenge while reducing the Pentagon budget.

"We could just accept a much lower level of defense manpower," Mr. Aspin said, "but our commitments are not decreasing. Additionally, we could rely heavily on the [National] Guard and reserve, the traditional American reliance on the 'citizen soldier.'"

Mr. Aspin released a six-point proposal that he said would improve the skills of reserve and National Guard units. The proposals include finding a more uniform and objective way to measure the fighting ability of various units, giving more modern equipment to reserve units that show improvement in military skills and increasing the number of full-time personnel.

Mr. Aspin released a six-point proposal that he said would improve the skills of reserve and National Guard units. The proposals include finding a more uniform and objective way to measure the fighting ability of various units, giving more modern equipment to reserve units that show improvement in military skills and increasing the number of full-time personnel.

Mr. Aspin released a six-point proposal that he said would improve the skills of reserve and National Guard units. The proposals include finding a more uniform and objective way to measure the fighting ability of various units, giving more modern equipment to reserve units that show improvement in military skills and increasing the number of full-time personnel.

Best TAX-FREE EXPORT PRICES

ALL PERFUMES • COSMETICS
BAIES • SCARVES • TIES
FASHION ACCESSORIES

MICHEL SWISS
18, RUE DE LA PAIX
PARIS

2nd Floor, Elevator
FLAWLESS HAIR, ORDER DEPARTMENT
(FREE SAMPLES)
Phone: 261 71 71

Europcar Super Service
a touch of charm

A gracious send off in your car from Europcar - the right start to a successful business trip. Our eagerness to help you on your way is a mark of Europcar Super Service. You'll find that friendly assistance at Europcar rental offices throughout Europe, Africa and the Middle East.

When you need to rent a car, call your nearest Europcar office or ask your travel agent to reserve from Europcar. You're sure to find Super Service waiting for you - with a touch of charm.

europcar
rent a car

THE SUPER SERVICE

In the U.S. and Latin America, it's National Car Rental

BENNETON

Engraver-Heraldist
firm founded in 1880

VISITING CARDS
HEADED WRITING
PAPER

INVITATION CARDS
WEDDING
INVITATIONS
SIGNET RINGS

75, bd Malesherbes
Paris 8^e, tél 387.57.39

AUTHORS WANTED BY N.Y. PUBLISHER

Leading subsidy book publisher seeks manuscripts of all types, fiction, non-fiction, poetry, juvenile, scholarly and religious works, etc. New authors welcomed. Send for free booklet H-3. Vantage Press, 516 W. 34th St., New York, N.Y. 10001 U.S.A.

In Muscat

THE ADVANTAGE IS INTER-CONTINENTAL MUSCAT INTER-CONTINENTAL HOTEL

P.O. Box 7398, Jibroi/Muttrah, Tel: 5491
For reservations call your nearest Inter-Continental sales office

SKY CHANNEL FROM SATELLITE TELEVISION

PROGRAM, TUESDAY 28th FEBRUARY
G.M.T. 17.00 CARTOON TIME
17.05 SKY CHANNEL MUSIC BOX
18.05 FANTASY ISLAND
18.55 SKYWAYS
19.45 STARS & HUTCH
20.35 THRILLMAKER SPORTS
21.00 ICE HOCKEY
22.00 SKY CHANNEL MUSIC BOX

BROADCASTING TO CABLE COMPANIES IN EUROPE & THE UK VIA SATELLITE
CONTACT SATELLITE TELEVISION FOR FURTHER INFORMATION
TELEPHONE LONDON (01) 439 0491 TELEX 266942

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Labor and the Court

Should the bankruptcy laws be a path of escape for companies stuck with high-cost labor contracts? The Supreme Court has now ruled that union contracts can indeed be abrogated as part of an effort to save a company in a "Chapter 11" reorganization. But organized labor argues that bankruptcy is becoming a ploy for union busting. It wants Congress to exempt union contracts from renegotiation.

Employers might indeed be tempted to use bankruptcy to deny labor the fruits of collective bargaining. But the Supreme Court had reason to conclude unions are as well protected from abuse as other creditors. If reorganization in bankruptcy is to work as intended, to save both jobs and creditors' assets, labor contracts should remain part of the process.

When Continental Airlines asked a bankruptcy court for protection against creditors last September, its union contended that the company's main goal was to escape from its labor contracts. The unions lost the argument in court, but their case struck a political nerve and the new Supreme Court decision is not likely to ease the pain.

The justices said that a "somewhat stricter standard" should be applied to collective bargaining agreements than to other business contracts. But it rejected one lower court's view that labor contracts could be set aside only as a last resort. The Supreme Court instructed judges to strike a balance of equities in deciding how much sacrifice should be expected of various creditors, including unionized workers, to keep a company afloat.

The court relied on its reading of existing law. But a deeper logic supports the judgment. Jobs can be preserved only if a company continues to operate. If wages are exempted from

the bargaining in bankruptcy, troubled companies would have that much less to offer other creditors for their concessions. In the airlines, where labor contracts represent most of the uncollateralized debt, exempting unions would more quickly lead to liquidation rather than reorganization.

The unions say they can be asked to save jobs with voluntary concessions. But saving jobs is not always a union's first concern. At Continental, the national unions were more worried that wage cuts would set a precedent for reopening contracts with other airlines. That may be why union members at Continental were given no chance to vote on the company's last offer before it chose bankruptcy.

Labor, sensing that its best shot in an election year lies in a quick vote in Congress without even committee hearings, has proposed an unworthy deal. It would support conservatives who want to remove bankruptcy protections from consumers if they will let the House rush its vote on the labor amendment. The unions would then lobby to have House and Senate conferees accept the amendment, bypassing a direct test in the more hostile Senate.

There may indeed be room here for constructive reform. Unions might be required to let members vote on proposed concessions when their employer contemplates bankruptcy. Unions might be assured an expedited judicial review of concessions drawn from them by bankruptcy judges. But these ideas need discussion. No worthy reforms can come out of the backroom maneuvering now under way. The House leadership should hold out for a more deliberate process.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A UN Role in Lebanon

Pretty much on schedule, a call has gone up to bring the United Nations into Lebanon. It tends to happen at about this time, when Western enterprise has fallen on hard times and a face-saving way to avert greater collapse is needed. At the Security Council, a French resolution is being worked on. It would extend—in the beginning, at least to the Beirut area and to Palestinian refugee camps—the mission of the 6,000 UN soldiers who have been keeping the peace in southern Lebanon since the Israeli invasion of 1978.

If the mandate of the UN force is to be altered, however, the agreed purpose will not be simply to replace the multinational force, whose components (American, British, French, Italian) are now leaving on their respective political calendars. The purpose of the multinational force—to strengthen the Gemayel government and, meanwhile, to try to inch it toward power-sharing—has been overtaken by the cruel events of the last few weeks. The only UN peacekeeping strategy that would be politically feasible now would necessarily have to be approved by Moscow, which otherwise can and assuredly will block any change. Such a strategy will require substantial slices of Lebanese national power to be allotted to the Muslims and Druze. Syria's and the

Soviet Union's clients in Lebanon. The Reagan administration can see the slippage in its own position in Lebanon, but it is not eager to have the United Nations expand its role in a way that will accord the Russians the sort of larger and formal say in Middle East affairs that a revised UN mandate would imply. It continues to hope that its friends in Lebanon will somehow not have to pay the full political cost of their misfortune.

In New York, nonetheless, U.S. officials have entered into the bargaining over the terms of the French resolution. They are, for instance, resisting the Soviet effort to go beyond the evacuation of the multinational force and to force the U.S. Sixth Fleet out of Lebanese waters as a condition of bringing UN forces into Beirut and the Palestinian camps.

In the best of circumstances, however, the United Nations is bound to come to Beirut only slowly. There is widespread agreement that there must first be a Lebanese cease-fire and the establishment of some Lebanese political authority or consensus, in addition to Security Council agreement on a peacekeeping mission. In brief, there must be some kind of peace to keep. Poor Lebanon remains a long way from it.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Relief for Social Security

Less than a year ago Congress enacted a bipartisan reform program to put the Social Security retirement system on sound footing for the foreseeable future. Now comes a report from the Committee on Economic Development, a national business policy group, warning that Social Security may be in trouble before the end of the decade.

Before you pick up your pen to dash off a worried letter to the president or Congress, you should know that the CED's report is not based on any new analysis or insight. The projections it cites are taken from last year's report of the Social Security Trustees, and are essentially the same as those used by Congress and the bipartisan Social Security commission in framing the reforms put into law last March. True, things have changed somewhat since that time—but not in the way that the CED's report would suggest. They have gotten better.

The important thing to remember about last year's reforms is that, for once, they were not based on a rosy view of the future.

The reform package was designed to see the Social Security trust funds through this decade until 1985 and not dipping below 8 percent until almost the end of the decade, and wages barely outpacing inflation.

Of course, the economy is already much better than that. And, as the Congressional Budget Office's new projections show, even if the economy heads back into a recession a year

or so from now, the trust funds should have sufficient reserves to make it through the tightest period before legislated tax increases begin to build up the funds later in the decade.

And, if economic conditions in the United States become very bad, the law now contains a safeguard that keeps benefit cost-of-living adjustments from outpacing wages when trust fund reserves are low.

Beyond this decade, it is important to remember, the retirement trust fund is headed toward a period of surpluses. That is because the generation that will be retiring in the mid-1990s was born in the low-birthrate years of the Depression, while the labor force, which pays Social Security taxes, will be swollen by the baby-boom generation.

Sometime in the next century, when the baby-boomers reach retirement, the surpluses will disappear, as the CED warns. However, Congress's brave decision to go beyond the nation's recommendations and phase in a delay in the retirement age makes it less likely that drastic changes will then be needed. In the meantime, building up enormous reserves in the trust funds—which would offset deficits in other parts of the budget—would only discourage needed budget discipline.

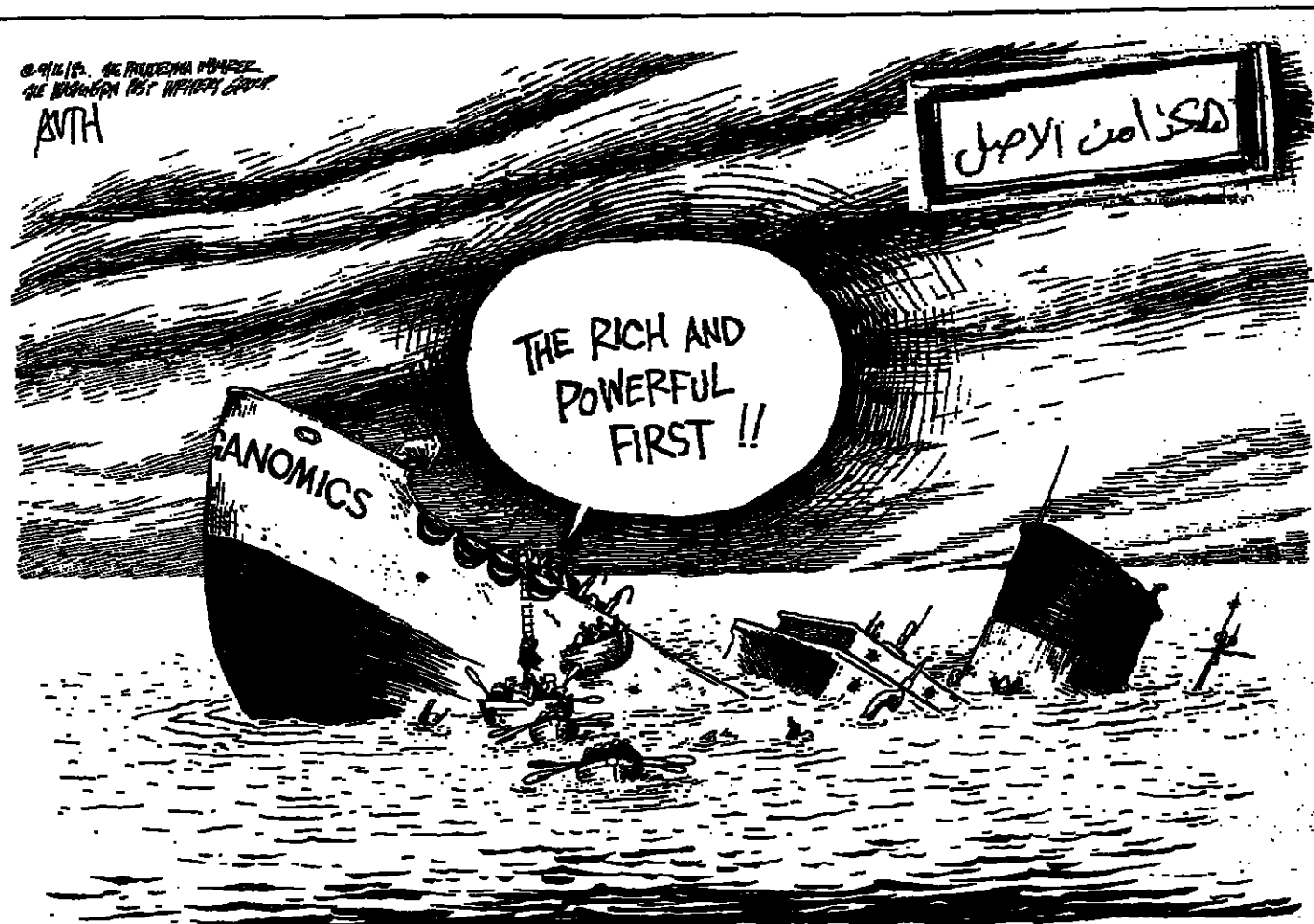
There is no way to put a system as big and important as Social Security on automatic pilot for all time. But there is also no sense in sounding a general alarm while sailing in untroubled waters.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

FROM OUR FEB. 28 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: London's Roller Skating Craze
LONDON—The roller skating craze has spread all over London from Whitechapel to Mayfair. Everybody seems to have gone "rink" mad from duchesses to costers. Dozens of rinks have sprung into being like mushrooms, but the biggest and most important is in the enormous structure called Olympia, made famous by Barnum and Bailey's circus. All day long it is crowded, the daily attendance now being more than 10,000. It is interesting to note that the majority of these rinks are operated and owned by Americans. Other cities in England have caught the "rink" fever. Colonel Frederick T. Cummings, who brought a Wild West show to Liverpool, now represents twenty different rinks in the United Kingdom.

1934: An Impending Nazi Invasion?
VIENNA—On the eve of the expiration of the truce declared by Theo Habicht, exiled leader of the Nazi party in Austria, Vienna was seething with rumors [on Feb. 27] of an impending invasion of Austrian Nazis from Bavaria, and the massing of Czechoslovak and Italian troops on the frontiers. These rumors were accompanied by talk of the return of Archduke Otto as emperor of Austria and Hungary. At "zero hour," noon [Feb. 28], when the so-called Habicht ultimatum expires, the scheme of the Nazis is to appear in streets of towns throughout Austria wearing forbidden Nazi badges. This would leave the government in a quandary as to how to deal with thousands of Nazis who would break the law.



Reaganism Opens Rifts Among U.S. Classes

By Haynes Johnson

WASHINGTON—Social historians will note that at the mid-February gala for Princess Grace, an event the press described as "a glitzy blitz of spectacular proportion" attended by notables from the president and first lady down—or up, depending on the rank accorded the guests pass through a metal detector.

"It takes a heavy chunk of gold to set off this machine," he said. Gold there was, and diamonds, sapphires, rubies and other precious stones, in what was reported to be the most conspicuous display of wealth seen here since President Reagan's inaugural festivities.

Among the touches provided at this charitable \$5,000-a-ticket function for the Princess Grace Foundation, according to a Washington Post reporter who covered the event, were toilet bowls filled with chopped carnations. "After they were flushed," she wrote, "a hotel maid sprinkled more fresh flowers in them."

Perhaps that glimpse into the mores of Washington in the mid-1980s represents nothing more than one way in which the rich and powerful, or some of them, anyway, occasionally choose to spend their time in this affluent world capital. But it does convey another message that bears on the presidential stakes of 1984: The way in which economic class lines are lengthening during the Reagan era.

Two other recent events have dramatized that condition and guaranteed sharper political debate in days to come. One was the Census Bureau report of the sharp increase in the number of Americans living below the poverty level. The other was the Supreme Court's landmark 5-to-4 ruling affecting union contracts. It gives companies filing for bankruptcy the right to cancel labor union contracts without having to demon-

strate that those contracts threaten the companies' ability to survive.

U.S. labor unions have been in trouble for years. Their membership is declining as a proportion of the work force, their once-mighty political power wanes, their standing with the public sinks lower. The ruling deals them another major blow after they sustained a series of setbacks threatening the very course and nature of labor-management relations.

Since the strike 3½ years ago of U.S. air controllers resulted in replacement of union members by nonunion personnel, labor unions have been reeling. Faced with threats of plant closings, unions have accepted lower wage levels, decreased benefits and altered work rules. Companies have learned that merely raising the prospect of filing for bankruptcy often enables them to win significant union concessions.

Now, with the Supreme Court ruling, companies can use bankruptcy as a device to abrogate contracts once thought inviolate. Unions are faced with the harsh knowledge that protections they believed secure for their members are no longer so. And U.S. workers, after decades of moving up the economic ladder, find themselves having to accept lowered standards of living.

They also know, as one of the shrewdest observers of U.S. labor-management relations remarked, that the threat of using bankruptcy "has cast a shadow over the bargaining table."

Arnold Webber, president of the University of Colorado and a former special assistant to President Nixon and executive director of the Cost of Living Council during the Nixon years, makes several thoughtful points about labor-manage-

ment relations after the court ruling. How management interprets the current situation is extremely important, he says, especially with unions clearly weakened and on the defensive. His advice to companies is: Don't overplay your hand. Understand that unions have had, and will continue to have, a useful, proper place in this complex democratic society. Further, understand that what unions find they cannot win at the bargaining table they will try vigorously to resolve through the political arena.

And, he adds, all of this "has a tincture of a class issue to it."

Which is exactly how unions are responding. Kenneth Young, a key AFL-CIO strategist, says the labor federation has been warning its members about dangers inherent in a second Reagan term. He cites the Supreme Court as an example.

In four more years, given the age of the present justices, Mr. Reagan could appoint as many as five new members to lifetime terms on the bench, thus putting his stamp on the U.S. judiciary for the rest of the century.

"You can be sure that we're going to make the point even more sharply," Mr. Young said, "about what can happen in a second Reagan term when he doesn't have to play the moderation game and can do what he really wants."

All of this suggests that the 1984 election promises to be the most polarizing in memory, with voters dividing along economic and racial class lines.

If scenes of the "glitzy blitz" in Washington reflect the new political currents, people at the top are displaying behavior and a social consciousness reminiscent more of imperial Rome than of democratic America. They are growing ever more remote from those at the bottom.

The Washington Post.

Some Prescriptions for Europe's Present Danger

By David M. Abshire

This is the second of two articles.

BRUSSELS—In 1952 at Lisbon the European allies agreed they could not match Soviet conventional forces in Europe but instead would offset them by relying chiefly on the U.S. nuclear deterrent, which then was almost a monopoly.

But by 1967, that monopoly had eroded to near parity, and it was feared that the strategy of massive retaliation, which depended on an overwhelming U.S. edge, was no longer credible. The Russians could try lesser forms of intimidation or aggression to which a massive nuclear strike would be a totally inappropriate response.

Therefore, NATO changed to the strategy of flexible response. The new strategy was designed to provide not just one alliance response to aggression—a strategic nuclear one—but a range of possible reactions proportional to the challenge. The range included conventional defense, a general strategic nuclear option, conventional forces, theater nuclear forces and strategic nuclear forces became the triad on which NATO depends for deterrence.

Over time and in the face of the continued Soviet buildup in all three of these areas in the 1970s, however, each component of the triad developed vulnerabilities.

The United States is taking steps to restore balance on the strategic level,

including introduction of the Trident submarine, the B-1 bomber and the MX missile, and pursuit of meaningful arms negotiations to develop strategic stability.

The theater nuclear problem is now being addressed—in the absence of the preferred response, negotiated reductions—by the deployment of Pershing-2 and cruise missiles.

Today it is the third, conventional leg of the triad that has not been properly shored up. Ammunition stocks are not adequate, or sufficiently standardized between forces, and there are insufficient reserves capable of quick mobilization. NATO's air defense also needs improvement.

If the two worlds tell us anything, it is that conflicts start at the lower, not the highest, levels. A "nuclear Pearl Harbor" is not the greatest danger, but rather an updated version of the summer of 1914. If the allies are not strong enough at the lower, conventional level, the Russians could miscalculate that they can make limited moves in a crisis and produce *faits accomplis*. They may equate conventional military weakness with weakness of resolve.

Soviet doctrine and military behavior, such as the introduction of new operational maneuver groups, seem to envision just the kind of short, quick, surprise conflict remi-

niscence of General Heinz Guderian's tactics in World War II. But that conflict was not quickly resolved, and we cannot afford another—conventional or nuclear. Neither can the allies in Europe be placed in a position of having to yield to Soviet intimidation.

At a meeting in December, NATO defense ministers recognized the need to improve conventional defenses as a sort of insurance policy for peace.

The ministers are committed to shoring up conventional defenses and making them more sustainable. NATO then could rely on an enhanced and credible conventional force backed up by the threat of possible later nuclear recourse, rather than on the possible early use of nuclear weapons for deterrence. Newly available technologies—so-called smart weapons and better surveillance techniques—provide additional ways of reinforcing deterrence through improving the performance of conventional forces.

Beyond strengthening the conventional leg of the deterrent triad, NATO is attempting to avoid war by miscalculation through other means. The Stockholm conference on confidence- and security-building measures is designed to reduce the chances of war by mistake or surprise in Europe, and NATO has intro-

duced a package of meaningful measures that would provide for more military "preparedness" or openness. The Washington-Moscow hot line is being upgraded and measures for better crisis management are being explored.

Most important, NATO is remaining true to the goal for which it was originally established—the prevention of war in Europe. It pursues every avenue for relaxing international tensions and improving relations with potential adversaries.

Many people say that the leaders of the Soviet Union do not want war. I believe that. But no one in the summer of 1914 wanted war either. The lesson of Sarajevo is that we must ensure that war comes neither by calculation nor by mistake.

The writer, the permanent U.S. representative to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

EC Deserves Better

Regarding the report "Unity in EC Remains Just a Dream" (Feb. 23):

If Paul Lewis would at least have given some credit to the European Community's considerable achievements—unparalleled in the history of Europe—his lamentations about some of the EC's present difficulties might have made more sense.

Instead, in his eagerness to criticize and ridicule, Mr. Lewis produces a bad caricature of an admittedly serious situation.

NICOOLAAS GROENHART, Brussels.

Mr. Lewis explains that European unity remains a dream, since language differences prevent bankers, bakers, carpenters and plumbers from moving around the European Community, since the percentage of "European" Europeans has dropped dramatically between 1973 and 1983 (from 30 percent to 29 percent), and since on busy days there are still long queues at the European Community gates at Heathrow Airport.

We agree that the EC is facing urgent political problems, but Mr. Lewis fails to address these problems, nor does he provide any insight into possible future solutions.

Allow us to make two points: First, an increasing European unity under the pressure of common difficulties is a likely scenario for the near future of European integration (remember the way in which the United States became unified). Second, the failure of politicians to step up the speed of integration does not preclude important developments outside political circles. For example, the vigorous pro-European stance of the new Phil-

A Lesson In Primary Politicking

By David S. Broder

MANCHESTER, New Hampshire—The generals in the political army are sleek, well-groomed, middle-aged, already famous men with names like Walter Mondale and John Glenn. The lieutenants are rumpled, weary and anonymous young men and women. This is the story of one of them.

There were no reporters and television cameras waiting when Chuck Campion came to this old industrial city to open Mr. Mondale's headquarters for the first primary state. The date was Dec. 15, 1982, and the furthest thing from most people's minds two Christmas seasons ago was the contest for the 1984 presidential nomination.

But Mr. Campion lived and breathed politics. A 28-year-old bachelor from Boston, he grew up in the home of his grandfather, Edmund J. Donlan, who represented West Roxbury's Ward 20 in the Massachusetts legislature for 20 years.

Summer vacations from the University of Massachusetts were spent working for Governor Michael Dukakis, a Democrat, for whom the whole Campion family had campaigned in West Roxbury. Through a friend on the Dukakis staff, Mr. Campion began doing advance work for Vice President Mondale, and was added to his political staff in 1978. When the Carter-Mondale administration was turned out of office, Mr. Campion switched to the Democratic National Committee staff.

There are two ways for an outside operative to approach organizing in a state he has not worked before. He can come in, play the hotshot and whip the locals into line. Or he can do it Mr. Campion's way. "When I first came, I thought about how I'd feel if somebody from Manchester walked into my family home and said, 'Hi, I'm here to run West Roxbury,'" Mr. Campion says. "I decided I'd ask a lot of advice."

Mr. Mondale's rival, Senator Glenn, picked another Boston pol, Paul Shone, to run New Hampshire. But Mr. Shone did not get started on his assignment until more than a year after Mr. Campion moved in.

Mr. Campion thinks the difference is critical. "Putting together a campaign in a state like this one is not like throwing a prefabricated house together. It's brick work. You build an organization by getting people who have been involved in past campaigns to take responsibility in this one. That is a process that is done one-by-one, over a long period of time."

While many of the rival campaigns shifted staff people into and out of New Hampshire, as their needs dictated, Mr. Campion just stayed.

Joan and Walter Mondale built that same kind of personal relationship with New Hampshire voters at their visits. She wrote hundreds of notes to people they had met. But from early morning to late at night, it was Mr. Campion and his native-born deputy, Cathy Rodgers, who were here to take the phone calls and build the links.

The most significant judgment on Mr. Campion's work comes from the New Hampshire operatives running rival campaigns: Jeanne Shaheen, Senator Gary Hart's highest esteemed manager, says: "Chuck has done a good job. He's made no mistakes. He's made a lot of friends for himself and his candidate. And he's gotten the job done."

Mr. Campion says, as he should, that he could not and would not have done it for anyone but Mr. Mondale. For six weeks, you can do any job. But you work 61 weeks only if you really believe in what you're doing. And Mondale understands what I've done. . . . He doesn't think he is the whole campaign."

If Mr. Campion has done his job as well as rival managers think he has, then he will stand next to Walter Mondale Tuesday night at a moment when Mr. Mondale takes another large step toward the nomination.

The Washington Post.

Spacewalking in the Air

Regarding the report "Failure of Shuttle's Mechanical Arm Curbs Astronauts' 2nd Space Walk" (Feb. 16):

The *Herald Tribune* is to be praised for having the courage to write that the American astronaut Bruce McCandless and Robert Stewart "turned somersaults in the air" before re-entering the shuttle. We have always known that there is no such thing as a free lunch, and we are now looking forward to the *Tribune's* printing the definitive proof that the Earth is flat.

ELIZABETH CANNON, Paris.

The Simple Soldier

Regarding "Portrait of an Army Diplomat" (Feb. 23):

The feature about Prince Baudouin, the Saudi ambassador to the United States, was a warm, engaging portrait. But the headline "The Simple Soldier" and the sub-headline "The Prince's Life" are a bit misleading. Prince Baudouin is a hard life simple soldier.

Z. S. GILBERT, Chicago.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

JOHN HAY WHITNEY, Chairman 1958-1982

KATHARINE GRAHAM, WILLIAM S. PALEY, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER
Co-Chairmen

LEE W. HUEBNER, Publisher

Executive Editor: RENE BONDY
Editor: FRANCOIS DESMAISONS
Deputy Editor: RICHARD H. MORGAN
Deputy Editor: STEPHAN W. CONAWAY
Associate Editor: CARL GEWIRTZ

International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Telephone: 747-1265. Telex: 612718 (Herald), Cables Herald Paris.

Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer
Managing Dir. U.S.: Robin MacKinnon, 65 Long Ave., London W.C2, Tel. 836-4802, Telex 262909.
S.A. au capital de 1.200.000 F. RCS Nanterre B 732021126. Commission Paritaire No. 34231.
U.S. subscription: \$380 yearly. Second-class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101.
© 1984, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved.

In Russia, Class Struggle Is Customer's Struggle

But a Cautious Andropov Reform May Yet Put Industry Into Service

By John F. Burns
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — It was once a fine American car, but after nearly five years of sporadic maintenance and ritual winters it finally gave up one day on Kalinin Prospekt, a broad avenue that sweeps down to the Kremlin.

The car could not be left there, on a stretch used by motor-rides of the Soviet elite. But it was too heavy to push, and the desultory reputation of Soviet tow crews deterred little hope. Wearily, the Soviet interpreter checked the number, telephoned and entered the request.

What followed stood assumptions about Soviet service industries on their head. Within two hours, a tow-truck driver made contact by radio-telephone to arrange a rendezvous. Half an hour later, he had winched the car onto an Italian-made rig, towed it around the corner to the U.S. Embassy and deposited it neatly at the curb.

The charge, 33 rubles, or more than \$40 at the official rate of exchange, was steep. But by local standards, the execution was little short of breathtaking.

All too often, Russian drivers lose cars break down must either find a friend to tow them home or abandon their cars. And if a car is for more than a few hours, chances are that vandals will steal windshield wipers, rearview mirrors, hubcaps and even the wheels.

In restaurants, auto-repair shops, hotels and even at the shops, skate sharpeners, the prospect of

serving a foreigner can put snap into service that for ordinary Russian customers is usually dilatory or outright rude.

It is one of the few aspects of the system that stirs ordinary Russians to vocal dissent, and lately the Kremlin has been gearing up to do something about it.

A few days before Yuri V. Andropov died, the Politburo issued a decree authorizing a plan designed to spur "the interest" of service establishments "in fully meeting the population's requirements."

The plan is to take effect July 1 and will seek to improve performance by giving enterprises new latitude in matters like staffing, pay and profit retention.

Like many of the economic initiatives undertaken in Mr. Andropov's 15-month tenure as the Soviet leader, the approach is cautious. At first, the program will be put into effect on an experimental basis in eight districts of the Russian Federation, largest of the country's 15 republics.

The program was among those cited by Konstantin U. Chernenko, the new leader, when he pledged to support the economic measures introduced by Mr. Andropov.

The take-home pay for customer-service jobs is no worse than in most blue-collar jobs, from \$190 to \$315 a month. But the shortages of working materials and the ill temper of customers standing in their fourth or fifth line of the day contribute to the demoralizing atmosphere.

The Friday evening scene in the "KGB Gastronom," a food store so called because of its location behind the Lubyanka, headquarters



In a cartoon from a Soviet magazine, a nurse indifferently examines a patient. Many Russians in service jobs lapse into an indifference bordering on contempt.

In this Soviet cartoon, a customer at a tailor's shop says: "My coat is torn. Do you have any suggestions?" The reply: "Get married."

of the Soviet secret police, is characteristic. Shoppers needing refreshment take their coffee and tea from dispensing machines. They drink from glasses recycled from previous customers with a dunk in cold water, and they stand in muddy slush tramped in from the street.

Every counter in the store has a line, and the clerks' rejoinders have a common thread: "You don't like it, don't buy it!"

Garages are a major source of complaint. Just filling a car with gasoline can be a jarring experience. No window washing here, no special offers to attract casual customers off the street.

Instead, there is a slot in a window through which gasoline coupons must be pushed, and an attendant, usually a gruff late-middle-aged woman, who will as soon shuffle papers or chat with

colleagues as stamp the coupons and push the button that activates the pump.

Automobile workshops are worse. Until a new regulation went into effect last year requiring owners to make an inventory of all removable parts, pilferage was so bad that a customer needing, say, a new generator, commonly discovered after retrieving his car that his radio had been stolen or a failing battery had been substituted for a good one.

Restaurants are another frustration. It is not unknown for a doorman, peeking through a crack in the door, to say that there is no space when a vista of empty tables and idle waiters greets him. It is a matter of pride for a maître d'hôtel to present diners with a menu listing dozens of choices, only to have

the waiter grunt, "U nas sevodynya nyetu," meaning "Not available today," to the first several selections.

Part of the problem lies in the system of production quotas. When the annual economic plan is being drawn up, a contest develops between managers, who generally like to set the quotas low, and planning officials in Moscow, who like to set increases. A successful manager is often one who secures an unrealistically low target.

On the bright side, there are the shabashniki. These are the moonlighters, men and women who go into business for themselves, selling their labor or service that the state cannot provide. In some industries, notably rural construction, shabashniki are a major force, helping the system to keep going despite itself.

NATO Debate on Conventional Arms Spurs West Germany to Discuss Shift

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

MUNICH — West German leaders — who have long been uneasy about public discussion of a conventional war in Europe — have picked up on the renewed debate in NATO about the use of conventional arms and are losing their reticence to talk about such weapons.

The debate that has started in West Germany is low-key compared to the political confrontations and demonstrations last year over NATO's new nuclear missiles. But the discussions reflect the search by West German leaders for a new national consensus on defense, one that would prevent the opposition Social Democrats from becoming more critical of the strategy of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

The postwar West German vision of deterrence has been that any military engagement would quickly escalate to nuclear exchanges, a prospect so horrible that, according to classic beliefs, war would never be initiated by the Soviet Union. It has enabled West Germany to avoid painful discussions of conventional warfare in Europe.

In debates inside NATO over the years, the West German attitude has been to resist any shift away from heavy reliance on nuclear deterrence, any move that might, in the words of an experienced diplomat, "make Europe safe for conventional war."

Now, however, NATO leaders — recognizing that the strategy of quick use of nuclear weapons is politically unpalatable in the West and therefore perhaps less credible in the eyes of Soviet planners — are moving to bolster conventional defenses so that NATO could resist a Soviet attack for weeks without resorting to nuclear retaliation.

Defense Minister Manfred Wörner of West Germany, speaking for his government at a recent international conference, said that "improvement of our conventional forces has first priority" for NATO. Advanced electronic systems that give new speed and precision to weaponry, he said, "offer us for the future a realistic perspective for strengthening the conventional combat power of our forces more effectively and also more economically."

This approval for strengthened conventional deterrence was echoed by Horst Ehmke, deputy leader of the Social Democrats. Mr. Ehmke also added a call for "further development of NATO strategy" in conventional warfare. And he stressed the opposition party's interest in more Western arms

controls proposals in both the conventional and nuclear fields.

Both West Germans spoke at a conference earlier this month in Munich sponsored by the German military affairs monthly, Europäische Wehrkunde.

A major problem in any shift in strategy is the cost of credible conventional forces. European military budgets have benefited from the U.S. nuclear umbrella, largely paid for by American taxpayers.

Another difficulty is that the defense tactics with conventional weapons inevitably would involve NATO's losing some territory in West Germany and counterattacking into Warsaw Pact countries. Bonn's official position — under governments of both left and right — calls for NATO to hold West Germany's eastern borders, without counterattacking across them.

A switch in emphasis on conventional weapons would not eliminate the need for nuclear weaponry, noted Karl Kaiser, a prominent West German analyst. He was the author, along with three other West German specialists, of a widely noticed article last year in Foreign Affairs magazine that rejected appeals for NATO to adopt a "no first use" policy on nuclear weapons.

At the Wehrkunde meeting, Mr. Kaiser said that West Germany is finally accepting the need for a new mix of nuclear and conventional deterrence and also the necessity to invest in sophisticated conventional weapons, mainly because West German forces needed them to compensate for declining manpower.

Government projections show a growing shortage of draft-age men — 30,000 in 1987 and 100,000 by 1990.

Already, Mr. Wörner reportedly has begun to advocate in meetings of NATO defense ministers the adoption of a program to modernize the West's conventional weapons.

But difficulties remain for West Germany, according to General Johannes Steinhoff, a former German Air Force commander who was

also chairman of NATO's military committee.

General Steinhoff, speaking at an earlier conference in London sponsored by The Economist magazine, said that conventional rearmament by NATO will be branded "offensive" by many West Germans.

West German sensitivity is acute because any Western counteroffensive would involve East Germany, making a battlefield of both Germanies. "Those are Germans on both sides of the front," said a Social Democrat parliamentarian, Karsten D. Voigt. Most West German leaders are anxious to avoid adopting military doctrines clearly threatening East Germany and liable to harm the improving ties between the two Germanies, he noted.

In calling for a change of NATO doctrine, Social Democrats such as Mr. Ehmke and Mr. Voigt want to ensure that any new conventional strategy is closely linked to new Western initiatives on arms control and strictly confined to a defensive posture.

A major factor in making conventional defense reassuring to West Germany is France's new interest in supporting NATO's conventional strategy instead of relying entirely on their nuclear deterrent.

French armies are being reorganized and redeployed closer to France's northern border to cut off the classic westward invasion route to the English Channel. The government of President François Mitterrand is quietly cooperating more closely with NATO.

In practice, however, before West Germany risks endorsement of any European-directed change in the alliance that might backfire by lessening the U.S. commitment to the defense of Western Europe, France will have to modify its military plans radically to guarantee that French troops would be able to reinforce NATO's front lines rapidly in the event of a Warsaw Pact attack, conference participants said.

European Study Says Acid Rain Threatens Stained Glass Objects

The Associated Press

GENEVA — A study prepared for the UN Economic Commission for Europe says acid rain is having a "disastrous effect" on Europe's stained glass treasures and could destroy them. It says more than 100,000 stained glass objects, some of them more than 1,000 years old, are threatened.

According to the study, stained glass objects were generally in good condition up to the turn of the century. But the report warns that in the last 30 years the "deterioration process has apparently accelerated to the extent that a total loss is expected within a few decades, if no remedial action is taken."

Scientists believe acid rain occurs when emissions from coal-burning factories and power plants are transformed into sulfuric and nitric acids and fall to earth.

Glass dating from the 8th to the 17th centuries is particularly endangered because of the process used in its production, the report says. Sulfuric acid has an etching effect on this stained glass. The surface corrodes, and the resulting salts form a chalky crust that accelerates the decomposition process, allowing the paint to peel off.

The glass substance finally splits and disintegrates into minute particles, the report says. Sulfur compounds also seriously affect leather and paper objects, he study found. "Old organically-treated leather reacts with sulfur dioxide as does paper with the result being cracks and embrittlement. Paper produced after 1750 seems to be particularly susceptible to damage."

Copies of Constitution Are Burned by Sikhs

By William J. Eason
Los Angeles Times Service

NEW DELHI — Defiant Sikhs, mandating a separate law for their region, burned copies of part of the Indian Constitution Monday despite widespread appeals urging them to call off the protest.

Riot police, however, effectively defused the demonstration by confining it to the area around a Sikh temple rather than allowing it to take place in front of the Parliament building as planned.

At the same time, a general strike New Delhi called by a Hindu majority party to protest killings of Hindus and Sikhs in northern India is peaceful and only partially effective.

Monday's developments, however, may harden Hindu and Sikh attitudes and make it more difficult to settle the dispute with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's government over Sikh demands for great religious and political autonomy. Five leaders of Akali Dal, the Sikh political party, were arrested here within moments after they set fire to copies of a constitutional clause that classifies Sikhs as Hindus for purposes of Indian law.

In Chandigarh, the capital of the Hindu-dominated Punjab state in northwestern India, six other Akali Dal leaders were arrested for ripping the reference to Sikhs out of a copy of the constitution.

The demonstrations occurred after escalating violence in Punjab, where 46 persons, mainly Hindus, were killed by extremists in the past week. Earlier, at least eight were killed in mob violence in the neighboring state Haryana.

The Indian president, Zail Singh, is a Sikh himself, appealed to Akali Dal leaders to call off the symbolic protest, but his request was rejected.

Leaders of other Indian political parties, opposed to Mrs. Gandhi, argued against the protest on grounds that it would harm the cause by showing disrespect to the constitution.

But Prakash Singh Badal, former minister of Punjab who led the New Delhi protest, denied that burning was against the nation's interest.

"We are for unity and integrity of the communal harmony," Mr. Badal said in the main New Delhi press conference.

"We are more patriotic than anybody," he contended.

The Akali Dal, he said, was not responsible for the killings in Punjab, but he refused to discuss the well-publicized collection of arms, including automatic weapons, held in the Golden Temple of Amritsar, the Sikhs' holiest shrine.

The federal government was reported to be debating whether to send police into the Golden Temple to seize the arms. This would greatly offend the Sikhs.

Basque Nationalists Retain Control

Reuters

BILBAO, Spain — The Basque premier, Carlos Garaikoetxea, appeared Monday to be headed for another four years in office after his Basque Nationalist Party won regional elections overshadowed by escalating political violence.

The party gained only 32 of the 75 seats in the Basque parliament in Sunday's election, but the result will allow it to form the second government to rule under autonomy statutes introduced in 1980.

According to final figures released Monday, the Socialist Party, which controls the central Spanish government, strengthened its position as the Basque region's second-largest political force with 19 seats.

The separatist coalition Herri Batasuna won 11 seats, but was expected to maintain the boycott of the regional parliament that it declared in 1980. Small parties won the remaining seats.

If the Herri Batasuna boycott continues, the Basque Nationalist Party's seats would equal the sum of all the other parties' seats, according to Mr. Garaikoetxea.

The elections were marked by an escalation of the violence that has affected the region in northeastern Spain for the past 16 years.

In the last three days of the campaign, a Socialist senator was slain by separatist guerrillas in San Sebastian and a member of the guerrilla group ETA was killed in Bayonne, in the French Basque region, by extreme rightists. ETA is a Basque acronym for Basque Homeland and Liberty.

The murders caused a further deterioration in relations between the two leading parties, already strained over differing approaches to the violence and pending transfers of powers to the autonomous government.

After the killing of Senator Enri-

West Germany Fears Defections Could Hurt Better E. German Ties

By James M. Markham
New York Times Service

BONN — West German officials Monday expressed concern that desperate attempts by East Germans to flee to the West could jeopardize a budding mood of détente between the two German states and harm the chances of others to leave legally.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl's government clamped a news blackout on the predicament of close relatives of East Germany's prime minister, Willy Stoph. The Stoph relatives took refuge Friday in the West German Embassy in Prague, demanding West German passports and the right to settle in the Federal Republic.

"We want results, not publicity," Jürgen Sudhoff, a government spokesman, tersely told a regular news conference when asked about the five East Germans — the prime minister's niece, her husband, two children and mother-in-law — holed up in the embassy in the Czechoslovak capital.

But other officials privately confirmed that behind-the-scenes negotiations were unfolding to find a face-saving solution that would satisfy the defectors and spare the East German government further embarrassment. "It's a very delicate situation," said one official, "but I would be surprised if this one were not successful."

In January, the East German government permitted two groups of asylum-seekers who barged into the U.S. Embassy and the West German diplomatic mission in East

Berlin to emigrate to the West. Senior Bonn officials, however, publicly warned East Germans, who watch West German television, against further embassy crashing.

The episode involving Mr. Stoph's niece, Ingrid Berg, and her family is especially awkward for the Kohl government because it coincides with a new high point of legal emigration from East Germany that started at the end of 1983. In the last week, about 100 East Germans have been arriving daily at reception centers in the West.

According to state social welfare figures, a total of 7,729 East Germans registered last year after legally leaving their country; the figure for January of this year was 1,183.

In West Berlin, Hartmut Zimmermann, an authority on East German politics, said that the news conference when asked about the five East Germans — the prime minister's niece, her husband, two children and mother-in-law — holed up in the embassy in the Czechoslovak capital.

A Western diplomat in West Berlin, who knows East Germany, said that one aim of allowing people out in large numbers was to remove malcontents who have become "socially useless."

But the embassy crashings, continued the diplomat, could be a sign that "things were getting out of hand. When you let up, the signal goes out and you can't get the

Make the Ledra Marriott Hotel Athens, your business centre in Greece.

Ledra Marriott Hotel Athens, is now open and has been designed to cater for all the needs of business travellers — our rooms and suites are 5-star standard as is the service which ensures you a trouble-free stay.

You can entertain in prestigious surroundings, and of course we have the facilities to enable you to carry on business while you are away from home.

We have in-house TV movies, a roof swimming pool and whirlpool. Magnificent views of the Acropolis.

Everything that can be done to ensure the success of your business trip will be done.

In addition to Athens, there are other superb Marriott Hotels in Amman, Amsterdam, Cairo, Jeddah, Kuwait, London, Paris and Riyadh, plus over 100 Marriott Hotels worldwide.

For reservations: United States & 800 228 9290; Amsterdam & (020) 43 51 12; Frankfurt & (0611) 28 74 92; Hamburg & (040) 45 55 26; London (01) 836 8521; Munich & (089) 18 20 93; Your Travel Agent, or your nearest Marriott Hotel.

Ledra Marriott Hotel Athens

115 Syngrou Avenue, Athens 117 45
Tel. 952 5211. Telex: 223465

Leipzig Fair

German Democratic Republic

11.3. - 17.3 1984

For worldwide trade and technological advance

Behind those words is a concept supported by an 800-year-old tradition.

This is a concept of high-quality standards, for this dynamic multi-industry fair concentrates on a first-rate range of top products. Such an opportunity for worldwide contacts provides a setting for successful business activities.

It's a concept of high turnover rates, for the GDR alone initiates, negotiates or concludes two-thirds of her foreign trade turnover here. The Leipzig Fair paves the way for expanding your business relations with the stable market of the CMEA member-countries.

This event takes place two times a year: in March and

September. Millions of people have become familiar with our Fairs' concept, for thousands of exhibitors and hundreds of thousands of visitors from all continents take part in every Fair.

Come and see yourselves!

Fair Cards and information may be obtained from the agencies and representatives of the Leipziger Messeamt in 90 countries and at all frontier posts of the GDR.

Further information from Leipziger Messeamt, DDR-7010 Leipzig, Postfach 720, Tel. 71810, Telex 512 294.

KNAP
34, laubourg-Saint-Honore
SPRING COLLECTION
as shown by this outfit in pure worsted wool
SKIN CREATIONS
one piece suits, skirts, jackets, trousers, blouses, made of ultra-fine skin.
STYLED BY ROCCO BAROCCO

By Michael Zwerin
International Herald Tribune

He could identify with the character: "He was a rebel, a renegade. I had never acted before but I used to go to four movies a day when I lived in London and I always want-

The tour went unnoticed until



useful thing I've ever done. Reggae is made by black people who want a piece of the pie. 'I want mine, want my piece of the pie. Now.' We've learned to take a little of it for ourselves. For example, I own my own record company. This is meaningful to South African blacks.

"Reggae music is a cry of the people, born out of struggle and pressure, but at the same time you can laugh and sing and dance with it. Somebody told me in Soweto that my songs are like 'reading the psalms' to him."

By Hebe Dorsey
International Herald Tribune

world's largest collection in private hands and second biggest after Mulhouse's Museum of Printed Fabrics. They provide the basic inspiration for the exuberant patterns, mostly flowers, paisleys and geometrics. The color range, originally limited, now takes in at least 250 different hues, including 75 shades of blue.



California Sch

ools Preserve C

From New York, Dumoulin—who next July is coming up with a book called "Pierre Deux's French Country"—confirmed that Provence is a thriving market, a "sort of love affair, because when Americans think of the French countryside, they think of Provence. The difference with Paris is that Americans prefer very bright, happy colors. In home furnishings, dark colors don't work at all."

The Associated Press

to and three miles from the site of Memphis, the ancient Egyptian capital, according to Mahmoud Abdel Razik, general manager of the Egyptian Antiquities Department.

Also found were "elegant" wall-

He said the team was still excavating the site and had so far found no mummies. Razik said mummies normally were buried in subterranean chambers reached by shafts some 15 to 20 yards from the main portion of the tombs.

Los Angeles Times Service

The school has been in existence 91 years. More than 500 students, male and female, are enrolled. And once the students walk through the

Chinese Central High has one of San Francisco's best known Chinese drum corps. San Francisco's Chinatown has a population of

"It's a time-honored tradition with Chinese wherever they live in the world outside China to make sure their children know how to read and write Chinese," said Wah Chiu, 50, the school's chairman.

NYSE Most Actives

Symbol	Price	High	Low	Open	Close	Change	Volume
Goldcorp	40.00	40.00	39.75	39.75	39.75	+0.25	100
AT&T	19.00	19.00	18.75	18.75	18.75	+0.25	100
IBM	140.00	140.00	139.75	139.75	139.75	+0.25	100
Exxon	40.00	40.00	39.75	39.75	39.75	+0.25	100
Chrysler	30.00	30.00	29.75	29.75	29.75	+0.25	100
General Motors	30.00	30.00	29.75	29.75	29.75	+0.25	100
Ford	30.00	30.00	29.75	29.75	29.75	+0.25	100
Chrysler	30.00	30.00	29.75	29.75	29.75	+0.25	100
General Motors	30.00	30.00	29.75	29.75	29.75	+0.25	100
Ford	30.00	30.00	29.75	29.75	29.75	+0.25	100
Chrysler	30.00	30.00	29.75	29.75	29.75	+0.25	100
General Motors	30.00	30.00	29.75	29.75	29.75	+0.25	100
Ford	30.00	30.00	29.75	29.75	29.75	+0.25	100
Chrysler	30.00	30.00	29.75	29.75	29.75	+0.25	100
General Motors	30.00	30.00	29.75	29.75	29.75	+0.25	100
Ford	30.00	30.00	29.75	29.75	29.75	+0.25	100
Chrysler	30.00	30.00	29.75	29.75	29.75	+0.25	100
General Motors	30.00	30.00	29.75	29.75	29.75	+0.25	100
Ford	30.00	30.00	29.75	29.75	29.75	+0.25	100
Chrysler	30.00	30.00	29.75	29.75	29.75	+0.25	100
General Motors	30.00	30.00	29.75	29.75	29.75	+0.25	100
Ford	30.00	30.00	29.75	29.75	29.75	+0.25	100
Chrysler	30.00	30.00	29.75	29.75	29.75	+0.25	100
General Motors	30.00	30.00	29.75	29.75	29.75	+0.25	100
Ford	30.00	30.00	29.75	29.75	29.75	+0.25	100
Chrysler	30.00	30.00	29.75	29.75	29.75	+0.25	100
General Motors	30.00	30.00	29.75	29.75	29.75	+0.25	100
Ford	30.00	30.00	29.75	29.75	29.75	+0.25	100
Chrysler	30.00	30.00	29.75	29.75	29.75	+0.25	100
General Motors	30.00	30.00	29.75	29.75	29.75	+0.25	100
Ford	30.00	30.00	29.75	29.75	29.75	+0.25	100
Chrysler	30.00	30.00	29.75	29.75	29.75	+0.25	100
General Motors	30.00	30.00	29.75	29.75	29.75	+0.25	100
Ford	30.00	30.00	29.75	29.75	29.75	+0.25	100
Chrysler	30.00	30.00	29.75	29.75	29.75	+0.25	100
General Motors	30.00	30.00	29.75	29.75	29.75	+0.25	100
Ford	30.00	30.00	29.75	29.75	29.75	+0.25	100
Chrysler	30.00	30.00	29.75	29.75	29.75	+0.25	100
General Motors	30.00	30.00	29.75	29.75	29.75	+0.25	100
Ford	30.00	30.00	29.75	29.75	29.75	+0.25	100
Chrysler	30.00	30.00	29.75	29.75	29.75	+0.25	100
General Motors	30.00	30.00	29.75	29.75	29.75	+0.25	100
Ford	30.00	30.00	29.75	29.75	29.75	+0.25	100
Chrysler	30.00	30.00	29.75	29.75	29.75	+0.25	100
General Motors	30.00	30.00	29.75	29.75	29.75	+0.25	100
Ford	30.00	30.00	29.75	29.75	29.75	+0.25	100
Chrysler	30.00	30.00	29.75	29.75	29.75	+0.25	100
General Motors	30.00	30.00	29.75	29.75	29.75	+0.25	100
Ford	30.00	30.00	29.75	29.75	29.75	+0.25	100
Chrysler	30.00	30.00	29.75	29.75	29.75	+0.25	100
General Motors	30.00	30.00	29.75	29.75	29.75	+0.25	100
Ford	30.00	30.00	29.75	29.75	29.75	+0.25	100
Chrysler	30.00	30.00	29.75	29.75	29.75	+0.25	100
General Motors	30.00	30.00	29.75	29.75	29.75	+0.25	100
Ford	30.00	30.00	29.75	29.75	29.75	+0.25	100
Chrysler	30.00	30.00	29.75	29.75	29.75	+0.25	100
General Motors	30.00	30.00	29.75	29.75	29.75	+0.25	100
Ford	30.00	30.00	29.75	29.75	29.75	+0.25	100
Chrysler	30.00	30.00	29.75	29.75	29.75	+0.25	100
General Motors	30.00	30.00	29.75	29.75	29.75	+0.25	100
Ford	30.00	30.00	29.75	29.75	29.75	+0.25	100
Chrysler	30.00	30.00	29.75	29.75	29.75	+0.25	100
General Motors	30.00	30.00	29.75	29.75	29.75	+0.25	100
Ford	30.00	30.00	29.75	29.75	29.75	+0.25	100
Chrysler	30.00	30.00	29.75	29.75	29.75	+0.25	100
General Motors	30.00	30.00	29.75	29.75	29.75	+0.25	100
Ford	30.00	30.00	29.75	29.75	29.75	+0.25	100
Chrysler	30.00	30.00	29.75	29.75	29.75	+0.25	100
General Motors	30.00	30.00	29.75	29.75	29.75	+0.25	100
Ford	30.00	30.00	29.75	29.75	29.75	+0.25	100
Chrysler	30.00	30.00	29.75	29.75	29.75	+0.25	100
General Motors	30.00	30.00	29.75	29.75	29.75	+0.25	100
Ford	30.00	30.00	29.75	29.75	29.75	+0.25	100
Chrysler	30.00	30.00	29.75	29.75	29.75	+0.25	100
General Motors	30.00	30.00	29.75	29.75	29.75	+0.25	100
Ford	30.00	30.00	29.75	29.75	29.75	+0.25	100
Chrysler	30.00	30.00	29.75	29.75	29.75	+0.25	100
General Motors	30.00	30.00	29.75	29.75	29.75	+0.25	100
Ford	30.00	30.00	29.75	29.75	29.75	+0.25	100
Chrysler	30.00	30.00	29.75	29.75	29.75	+0.25	100
General Motors	30.00	30.00	29.75	29.75	29.75	+0.25	100
Ford	30.00	30.00	29.75	29.75	29.75	+0.25	100
Chrysler	30.00	30.00	29.75	29.75	29.75	+0.25	100
General Motors	30.00	30.00	29.75	29.75	29.75	+0.25	100
Ford	30.00	30.00	29.75	29.75	29.75	+0.25	100
Chrysler	30.00	30.00	29.75	29.75	29.75	+0.25	100
General Motors	30.00	30.00	29.75	29.75	29.75	+0.25	100
Ford	30.00	30.00	29.75	29.75	29.75	+0.25	100
Chrysler	30.00	30.00	29.75	29.75	29.75	+0.25	100
General Motors	30.00	30.00	29.75	29.75	29.75	+0.25	100
Ford	30.00	30.00	29.75	29.75	29.75	+0.25	100
Chrysler	30.00	30.00	29.75	29.75	29.75	+0.25	100
General Motors	30.00	30.00	29.75	29.75	29.75	+0.25	100
Ford	30.00	30.00	29.75	29.75	29.75	+0.25	100
Chrysler	30.00	30.00	29.75	29.75	29.75	+0.25	100
General Motors	30.00	30.00	29.75	29.75	29.75	+0.25	100
Ford	30.00	30.00	29.75	29.75	29.75	+0.25	100
Chrysler	30.00	30.00	29.75	29.75	29.75	+0.25	100
General Motors	30.00	30.00	29.75	29.75	29.75	+0.25	100
Ford	30.00	30.00	29.75	29.75	29.75	+0.25	100
Chrysler	30.00	30.00	29.75	29.75	29.75	+0.25	100
General Motors	30.00	30.00	29.75	29.75	29.75	+0.25	100
Ford	30.00	30.00	29.75	29.75	29.75	+0.25	100
Chrysler	30.00	30.00	29.75	29.75	29.75	+0.25	100
General Motors	30.00	30.00	29.75	29.75	29.75	+0.25	100
Ford	30.00	30.00	29.75	29.75	29.75	+0.25	100
Chrysler	30.00	30.00	29.75	29.75	29.75	+0.25	100
General Motors	30.00	30.00	29.75	29.75	29.75	+0.25	100
Ford	30.00	30.00	29.75	29.75	29.75	+0.25	100
Chrysler	30.00	30.00	29.75	29.75	29.75	+0.25	100
General Motors	30.00	30.00	29.75	29.75	29.75	+0.25	100
Ford	30.00	30.00	29.75	29.75	29.75	+0.25	100
Chrysler	30.00	30.00	29.75	29.75	29.75	+0.25	100
General Motors	30.00	30.00	29.75	29.75	29.75	+0.25	100
Ford	30.00	30.00	29.75	29.75	29.75	+0.25	100
Chrysler	30.00	30.00	29.75	29.75	29.75	+0.25	100
General Motors	30.00	30.00	29.75	29.75	29.75	+0.25	100
Ford	30.00	30.00	29.75	29.75	29.75	+0.25	100
Chrysler	30.00	30.00	29.75	29.75	29.75	+0.25	100
General Motors	30.00	30.00	29.75	29.75	29.75	+0.25	100
Ford	30.00	30.00	29.75	29.75	29.75	+0.25	100
Chrysler	30.00	30.00	29.75	29.75	29.75	+0.25	100
General Motors	30.00	30.00	29.75	29.75	29.75	+0.25	100
Ford	30.00	30.00	29.75	29.75	29.75	+0.25	100
Chrysler	30.00	30.00	29.75	29.75	29.75	+0.25	100
General Motors	30.00	30.00	29.75	29.75	29.75	+0.25	100
Ford	30.00	30.00	29.75	29.75	29.75	+0.25	100
Chrysler	30.00	30.00	29.75	29.75	29.75	+0.25	100
General Motors	30.00	30.00	29.75	29.75	29.75	+0.25	100
Ford	30.00	30.00	29.75	29.75	29.75	+0.25	100
Chrysler	30.00	30.00	29.75	29.75	29.75	+0.25	100
General Motors	30.00	30.00	29.75	29.75	29.75	+0.25	100
Ford	30.00	30.00	29.75	29.75	29.75	+0.25	100
Chrysler	30.00	30.00	29.75	29.75	29.75	+0.25	100
General Motors	30.00	30.00	29.75	29.75	29.75	+0.25	100
Ford	30.00	30.00	29.75	29.75	29.75	+0.25	100
Chrysler	30.00	30.00	29.75	29.75	29.75	+0.25	100
General Motors	30.00	30.00	29.75	29.75	29.75	+0.25	100
Ford	30.00	30.00	29.75	29.75	29.75	+0.25	100
Chrysler	30.00	30.00	29.75	29.75	29.75	+0.25	100
General Motors	30.00	30.00	29.75	29.75	29.75	+0.25	100
Ford	30.00	30.00	29.75	29.75	29.75	+0.25	100
Chrysler	30.00	30.00	29.75	29.75	29.75	+0.25	100
General Motors	30.00	30.00	29.75	29.75	29.75	+0.25	100
Ford	30.00	30.00	29.75	29.75	29.75	+0.25	100
Chrysler	30.00	30.00	29.75	29.75	29.75	+0.25	100
General Motors	30.00	30.00	29.75	29.75	29.75	+0.25	100
Ford	30.00	30.00	29.75	29.75	29.75	+0.25	100
Chrysler	30.00	30.00	29.75	29.75	29.75	+0.25	100
General Motors	30.00	30.00	29.75	29.75	29.75	+0.25	100
Ford	30.00	30.00	29.75	29.75	29.75	+0.25	100
Chrysler	30.00	30.00	29.75	29.75	29.75	+0.25	100
General Motors	30.00	30.00	29.75	29.75	29.75	+0.25	100
Ford	30.00	30.00	29.75	29.75	29.75	+0.2	

HERALD-TRIBUNE

BUSINESS/FINANCE

FUTURES & OPTIONS

Rising Price Fall, Farmers in U.S. Seek Record Output

By H.J. MAIDENBERG
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Unless a climatic disaster like last year's drought in the grain belt occurs this season, the growers of the three major U.S. crops, corn, wheat and soybeans, will try to set production records. If they succeed, it would cheer inflation-watchers and bring gloom to the administration just before the November elections.

As usual, the grain and oilseed markets did not learn the farmers' planting intentions from the farmers themselves or the government, despite the pains that the Agriculture Department has at this time of year to survey and report on what and how the grain and cotton farmers plan to grow. Rather, grain merchants and traders monitor fertilizer and other farm chemical sales, the best measure of what farmers intend to do.

Does E.S. Finley, president and chief executive officer of International Commodities Export Corp. He is a fertilizer exporter, but studies domestic sales for clues to overseas market trends. Our latest figures show that farmers will be trying to maximize output this season in order to offset the expected decline in fertilizer prices. Mr. Finley said, "While current grain and bean prices are somewhat higher than a year ago, farmers are not counting on this situation to obtain at harvest time."

Specifically, he expects fertilizer sales this season to total 47 million tons, up 7 million from last year. This would make 1984 the best sales year for the industry since 1980, when farmers used 47 million tons.

But this year's low fertilizer sales resulted not from the severe drought that started in July but from the "payment-in-kind" reduction program Washington created to reduce budgetary surpluses and thus aid hard-pressed grain and cotton farmers.

Based on the fertilizer sales figures and, of course, weather timing, we expect this year's corn crop to come in at eight bushels, compared with 4.2 billion in 1983 and the near-record 8.3 billion the year before, when the weather was good," Finley said.

He also forecast a total wheat crop of 2.25 billion bushels, an increase over the 2.1 billion bushels of wheat in 1983. Last year's total wheat output was 2.4 billion bushels, with the crop reduced by drought. In 1982 a record 2.8 billion bushels of wheat were produced. Mr. Finley, who has an enviable record as a crop forecaster, projected a soybean crop of two billion bushels for this year, compared with 1.5 billion in 1983 and a record 2.2 billion the year before.

Whereas, he expects China to continue to be the biggest importer of fertilizer as Beijing strives to increase its rising level of production. "India is also using more imported fertilizers the same purpose, but Latin America continues to be a disappointing market because of foreign-exchange shortages," Finley said.

German L. Levin, agricultural research chief at Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis in Chicago, said: "Farmers will certainly try to raise production this season, no matter what they are as their planting intentions. The soybean and cotton crops have already confounded everyone by giving figures that, somehow, 5 million acres have vanished in the air."

The government also appears concerned that farmers will try to set output records at a time when export demand is at its lowest. Thus, Washington extended the deadline for farmers to sign up for this year's 10 percent planting set-aside program to April 16, from Feb. 24.

For example, corn growers who sign up will be assured an average support price of \$3.03 a bushel if they leave 10 percent of land idle. Last Friday the average cash corn price was \$3.30 a bushel, and that price could plunge if a huge crop is harvested, any corn growers who do sign up will try to "grow" the loss in the futures market, Mr. Levin said. He explained: "The average corn grower works 500 acres (200 hectares). If he agrees to leave 10 percent, he will lose 5,000 bushels because the average is 100 bushels per acre. Many farmers have indicated that they intend to buy at least one 5,000-bushel corn futures contract to make up for the lost yield."

So, Mr. Levin added, the farmers would be hedging. If the price rises, they would gain income on their contracts that offset their reduced yield. If the futures price drops, however, their loss could be softened by the Federal support money they receive.

Washington has extended the deadline for the payment-in-kind program.

For Anheuser, Beer Isn't Traveling Well

By Bob Hagerty
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Anheuser-Busch Inc. is the world's largest brewer. It commands 33 percent of the U.S. market and calls its Budweiser brand "the king of beers."

None of this appears to impress the average German beer drinker.

"There is no demand for any obscure beer brand in Germany," explains Paul Wendler of the Bonn-based German Brewers Association, recalling Anheuser's 1981 market test in Berlin. Besides, he says, as politically possible, "the image of American beer is not all that good."

Oblivious to such scorn, U.S. brewers traditionally have all but ignored the overseas market. They generally were satisfied with their home market, which accounts for about a fifth of world demand, and were kept busy gobbling up weaker rivals.

Now, however, only a handful of major brewers remain, and the U.S. beer market has gone stagnant. Lawrence Adelman, an analyst at Dean Witter Reynolds Inc. in New York, estimates that U.S. sales volume grew just 0.8 percent last year. Imports were the only healthy segment, expanding 9 percent.

So Anheuser and, to a lesser extent, Philip Morris Inc.'s Miller Brewing Co. are looking abroad.

For St. Louis-based Anheuser, which began to explore the foreign market seriously four years ago, the sales contribution so far is meager. "You can't even find it within the context of the total corporation," says Arthur Kirsch of Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc.

Anheuser notes that the dollar's strength has made its beer pricier in overseas markets. But industry analysts and executives say the slow progress also reflects Anheuser's late start, its choice of low-risk markets, the low reputation of American beer, a legal tussle with Czechoslovakia and, at least in Berlin, the company's marketing style.

Nonetheless, the "king" has had some success. In Canada, where Budweiser is brewed under license by Labatt Brewing Co., Anheuser claims its beer has become "one of the top 10 brands" in just three years.

When Miller was introduced in Canada last year, however, it quickly overtook Budweiser and now accounts for about 7 percent of the market, compared with Budweiser's 4.5 percent.

In Japan, Anheuser says it remains the No. 1 imported beer. Its Japanese partner, Suntory Ltd., is scheduled to begin brewing Anheuser beer in Japan this year. There, too, however, heavy competition is on the way: Kirin Brewery Co., Japan's largest



A bottling line at Heineken's brewery in Zoeterwoude, the Netherlands. Heineken is among Anheuser-Busch's main rivals for foreign markets.

NYSE Surges in Late Rally; Dow Up 14.86

United Press International

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange soared in a late rally based on hopes for a reduced federal deficit.

After the market closed, the House denied reports that President Ronald Reagan changed his opposition to a year-end spending freeze.

After the market closed, the House denied reports that President Ronald Reagan changed his opposition to a year-end spending freeze.

After the market closed, the House denied reports that President Ronald Reagan changed his opposition to a year-end spending freeze.

Dollar Falls, Gold Rises On Iran-Iraq War News

United Press International

NEW YORK — The dollar tumbled to its lowest level since late October against the West German currency on Monday and gold rose above \$400 an ounce after Iran said it had bombed an important Iraqi oil facility.

On the Commodity Exchange in New York, gold for delivery next month was settled at \$401.80 an ounce, up \$3.30 from the previous session.

"There was not a lot of new buying," said Martin McNellie, vice president at Dominion & Co., a trading firm. "At this point, gold and silver are moving with tensions in the Middle East and it's impossible to say how that will go."

The dollar finished higher in Europe and sprang back briefly on the Iran-Iraq news. But bearish sentiment again took over.

One dealer said the dollar hit a symbolic level for technicians at 2.6260 Deutsche marks that

McDonnell Says It Has Accord With Tymshare

United Press International

ST. LOUIS — McDonnell Douglas Corp. said Monday that it had reached agreement to buy Tymshare Inc. in a transaction valued at as much as \$307.5 million.

A previous agreement for McDonnell to buy the data-processing concern was broken off in December.

A McDonnell Douglas spokesman said the company would offer \$25 next Monday for each of Tymshare's 12.3 million shares outstanding.

In addition, the agreement, which is subject to federal approval, includes an option to buy 2.25 million unissued shares of Tymshare common stock at \$25 apiece.

Tymshare had 1983 sales of \$288 million. McDonnell Douglas had 1983 sales of \$8.11 billion.

Most U.S. Firms' Net Rose in Period

By Steven Greenhouse
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Most major U.S. corporations reported higher earnings for the fourth quarter of 1983 compared with a year earlier, thanks to the economy's strong rebound from the recession that ended in the fourth quarter of 1982.

Aluminum, aerospace, automotive, chemical, food, paper, publishing and retailing companies, it is that the economy did ever generally had stronger earnings, nicely during the past year.

The airline, machinery and oil industries had mixed results, while a handful of industries, most notably steel and copper, were still registering losses, although narrower than those of a year earlier.

According to a New York Times survey, 180 of 285 major corporations reporting earnings figures for the quarter reported record profits of \$1.3 billion in the quarter, up almost nine percent from a year earlier.

The survey confirmed the eschewed from a year earlier. Ford Motor Co. had record quarterly earnings of \$781 million, compared with a loss of \$236 million a year earlier. And Chrysler Corp. earned \$118.3 million, even after taking a \$223.9-million write-off. This com-

Farm Issue Shows Alignment of Power in Japan

Debate Over U.S. Beef and Citrus Is Actually About Rice and Votes

By Steve Lohr
New York Times Service

TOKYO — Takako Matsumoto wrote to the Yomiuri Shimbun, the nation's largest newspaper, with a complaint.

"Whenever I go to a supermarket, the lack of sufficient stocks of imported beef irritates me," the letter said. "Why is it that the price of domestic beef is so high? It is wrong for beef prices to be kept so high."

Mrs. Matsumoto's concern was taken up last week by Daniel Amstutz, a U.S. undersecretary of agriculture, in a round of talks in Tokyo with Japanese officials. The talks were another step in the long-running effort to increase the amount of American beef and oranges that can be shipped into Japan's sheltered agricultural market.

Government officials said further negotiations were needed, but the two sides expressed measured optimism that an agreement could be reached before the current U.S.-Japanese four-year pact on these commodities expires in March.

Whether the U.S. side gains anything on the beef and citrus issue pales into insignificance next to the yawning U.S. trade deficit with Japan, which was \$19.6 billion last year. Yet, given Japan's increasing

CURRENCY RATES

Latest interbank rates on Feb. 27, excluding fees. Findings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris, New York rates at 4:00 pm EST.

Currency	Per \$	Per £	Per 100
Australian dollar	1.4915	1.4915	1.4915
Belgian franc	36.36	36.36	36.36
Canadian dollar	1.2511	1.2511	1.2511
Deutsche mark	2.48	2.48	2.48
French franc	6.55	6.55	6.55
Italian lira	2036	2036	2036
Japanese yen	164	164	164
Swiss franc	2.00	2.00	2.00
U.S. dollar	1.00	1.00	1.00

INTEREST RATES

Feb. 27

Rate	Yield
3-month T-bill	7.50%
6-month T-bill	7.50%
1-year T-bill	7.50%
3-month Eurodollar	7.50%
6-month Eurodollar	7.50%
1-year Eurodollar	7.50%

Money Rates

Rate	Yield
3-month T-bill	7.50%
6-month T-bill	7.50%
1-year T-bill	7.50%
3-month Eurodollar	7.50%
6-month Eurodollar	7.50%
1-year Eurodollar	7.50%

To Our Readers

The U.S. futures tables have been expanded to include lifetime highs and lows of all contracts. In addition, futures contracts on crude oil and the Canadian dollar have been added.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

EXTERNAL U.S. \$ BONDS

THE WESTON GROUP

Enquiries to: CH-1003 LAUSANNE 2 Rue de la Paix. Tel.: 25869. Tel.: 021/20 17 41.

Notice To Commodity Investors:

INVEST FOR HIGH RETURNS

The Trading Manager who controls our Managed Account and Futures Fund programs has achieved an impressive 60% per annum average annualized return over the past four years.

Minimum initial investment: \$100,000.

Rudolf Wolff, established in 1886, is a member of the Monrovia group of companies, a mining and resource group with a net worth of \$2.7 billion.

Rudolf Wolff

Rudolf Wolff Commodity Brokers Inc. 285 Madison Avenue, New York, NY 10017 U.S.A. Phone (212) 598-4466 Telex ITT 423840 Attn: Bruce Cleland, President

Please send details to: ☐ Individual ☐ Managed Accounts ☐ Rudolf Wolff Futures Fund

Name: _____ Address: _____ Phone: _____ Telex: _____

Please complete this coupon fully.

ASERDAM B.B. BISSELS BANKFURT ENEVA LAMBURG HONG KONG

LAUSANNE LONDON LUGANO MADRID MONTE CARLO PARIS PUERTO RICO SANTIAGO SINGAPORE

SHEARSON AMERICAN EXPRESS

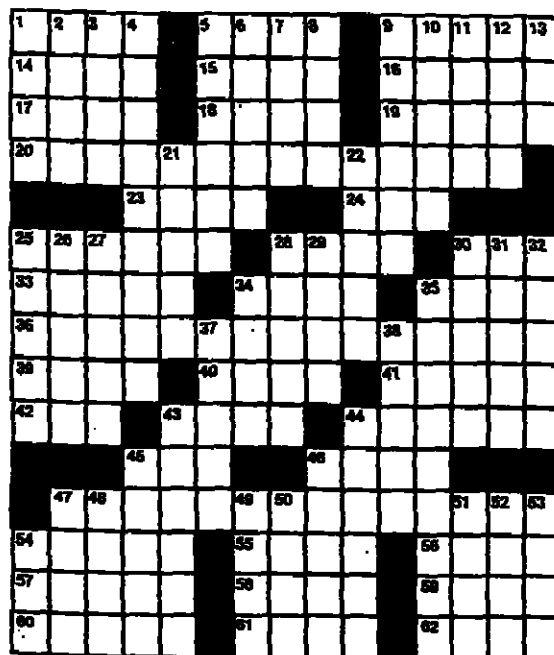
AN AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY

MEMBERS OF ALL PRINCIPAL SECURITY, OPTION AND COMMODITY EXCHANGES.

For our free 1984 Commodity & Money Market Outlook: an authoritative analysis of 30 commodities and their world market prospects throughout the year ahead.

Company Activity

ing Me
Third
n Read
Count
the W



ACROSS

1 Staffs
5 Lowest female voice
9 Fawcett
14 Third of a Latin I trio
15 Go bankrupt
16 Frowny hungry
17 New Delhi peeress
18 What a fullback hits
19 Highly skilled
20 Abrahams
21 Liddell story
22 Criticize mercilessly
24 Ike's W.W. II post
25 Queen Anne's lace, e.g.
26 A Grant
30 Bandleader Brown
33 "...for destruction — also
34 City on the Danube
35 Angelus is one
36 Olympics sight
38 Lewis and Weems
40 Contiguous
41 "The Use," Waugh
42 Madison Ave. products

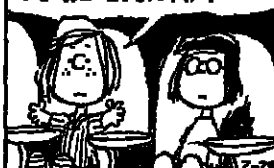
DOWN

43 Small political group
44 Cringes
45 Whalers' get-together
46 Summer month in Meix
47 Languishing
48 Creator of Puttrock
49 Ten inside two pumps
50 Level
51 Untangle
52 "She Lovely"
53 Wonder song
54 Study intensely
55 Ford scam
56 Scenery on Broadway
57 Towel insignia
1 Type of brandy
2 Oriental nursemaid
3 British nursemaid
4 Cooks in hot oil
5 Like a bobbing cork
6 Parishioner, to a pastor
7 Cans, in Canterbury
8 Butter's rival
9 Vulpine
10 Kind of wave
11 Especially
12 La Mota of the Casbah
13 Filling for shells
21 "When You," Berlin song
22 Savage
23 Milano and Napoli
24 Yearned
25 Orchestra section
26 Weland, e.g.
27 Unclashed a bit
28 Furlough
29 Lewis's
30 Arctic vehicles
31 Belgian composer
32 Welding instrument
33 Adversary
34 Dey
35 OPEC, e.g.
36 Rides without effort
37 Hall of Famer
38 Lefty
39 Result producer
40 Dunces
41 Afflicts
42 "Yes," Beatles song
43 Beak
44 Far from abundant
45 Nicholas was the last
46 Borders
47 Suffix with Stengel

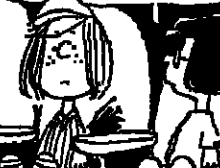
© New York Times, edited by Eugene Malachuk.

PEANUTS

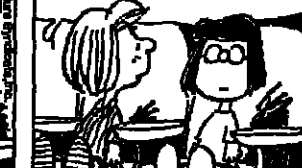
WHAT KIND OF A SHOW IS THIS, MARCIE? THERE AREN'T ANY PICTURES. WHAT DO WE LOOK AT?



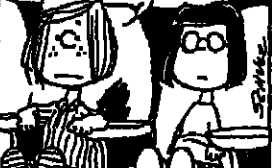
THIS IS A CONCERT, SIR. JUST LISTEN TO THE MUSIC...



I DON'T BELIEVE THIS... AN AUDITORIUM FULL OF PEOPLE JUST SITTING HERE LISTENING TO MUSIC...



SOMEONE THOUGHT HE HAD A GOOD IDEA, BUT IT'LL NEVER GO...



BLONDIE

MR. DITHERS, I'M HAVING A WISDOM TOOTH PULLED THIS AFTERNOON



WISDOM TOOTH!



DON'T HAVE IT PULLED, MY BOY!



SEE IF THEY CAN'T TRANSPLANT IT TO YOUR BRAIN

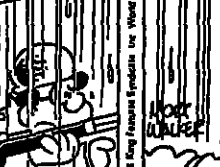


BEETLE BAILEY

DOWN! DOWN! EVERYONE DOWN!



THIS IS A TOUGH WAY TO MAKE A LIVING



INSIDE CHARGE—PICKIN' A FEW LOSERS



THERE YOU GO AGAIN—PUTTIN' THE MOCKERS ON IT!



ANDY CAPP

INSIDE CHARGE—PICKIN' A FEW LOSERS



THERE YOU GO AGAIN—PUTTIN' THE MOCKERS ON IT!



INSIDE CHARGE—PICKIN' A FEW LOSERS



THERE YOU GO AGAIN—PUTTIN' THE MOCKERS ON IT!



WIZARD OF ID

I'M GOING TO HAVE MY HELMET CHECKED



I HEAR SOMETHING RATTLING UP THERE



NO PROBLEM. HE SAID I HAD A SCREW LOOSE



I COULD HAVE TOLD YOU THAT



REX MORGAN

LARRY PHONED THREE TIMES THIS AFTERNOON. ANY? I THINK HE WANTS YOU TO CALL HIM, REGARDLESS OF HOW LATE IT IS!



IT'S AFTER TEN NOW—AND I KNOW HIS PARENTS GO TO BED QUITE EARLY!



NOW, WHO CAN THAT BE? EVERYONE'S IN FOR THE NIGHT!



I'LL ANSWER IT, MRS. WARREN!



GARFIELD

I GOTTA GET HELP FOR THIS CATCH IN MY BACK



HEY, GUYS



WHAT WE HAVE HERE IS A FAILURE TO COMMUNICATE



DENNIS THE MENACE



"AND I HAVE ANOTHER PAIR AT HOME JUST LIKE EM!"

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

KLACH

METHY

FLOAFY

TANIED

Now arrange the dotted letters to form the words above, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here:

Yesterday's Jumbles: FACET CHAFE MUSTER EXHALE

Answer: Many a "tree" word is spoken between them—FALSE TEETH

WEATHER

EUROPE HIGH LOW ASIA HIGH LOW

T		A		N		I		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S		E		D		S			
---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	--	--

AFRICA

High Low ASIA High Low

EUROPE						ASIA					
	HIGH	LOW					HIGH	LOW			
Algeria	13	35	F	C	F	Bangkok	31	82	C	F	73
Amsterdam	3	15	C	F	0	Beijing	13	25	C	F	21
Athens	13	35	F	0	0	Bombay	13	25	C	F	21
Bahia	5	41	0	0	0	Cebu	13	25	C	F	21
Bombay	13	35	F	0	0	Hong Kong	31	81	14	57	0
Buenos Aires	3	15	C	F	0	Manila	13	66	24	73	73
Calcutta	13	35	F	0	0	Medan	31	73	10	38	73
Caracas	3	15	C	F	0	New Delhi	13	25	C	F	21
Cebu	13	35	F	0	0	Osaka	6	43	2	34	0
Dacca	13	35	F	0	0	Shanghai	31	84	2	77	73
Dhaka	13	35	F	0	0	Singapore	36	84	2	48	73
Hankow	13	35	F	0	0	Taipei	13	25	C	F	21
Hong Kong	31	82	C	F	73	Tokyo	9	48	2	39	73
Kobe	13	35	F	0	0						
London	13	35	F	0	0						
Manila	13	35	F	0	0						
Medan	31	73	10	38	73						
Osaka	6	43	2	34	0						
Paris	13	35	F	0	0						
Rangoon	13	35	F	0	0						
Seoul	13	35	F	0	0						
Singapore	36	84	2	48	73						
Taipei	13	25	C	F	21						
Tokyo	9	48	2	39	73						
Yokohama	13	35	F	0	0						

NORTH AMERICA

High Low ASIA High Low

Algeria	13	25	C	F	0	0	Bangkok	31	82	C	F	23	73
Amman	13	25	C	F	0	0	Beijing	13	25	C	F	0	0
Athens	13	25	C	F	0	0	Bombay	13	25	C	F	0	0
Bahia	13	25	C	F	0	0	Buenos Aires	13	25	C	F	0	0
Bombay	13	25	C	F	0	0	Calcutta	13	25	C	F	0	0
Buenos Aires	13	25	C	F	0	0	Caracas	13	25	C	F	0	0
Calcutta	13	25	C	F	0	0	Cebu	13	25	C	F	0	0
Caracas	13	25	C	F	0	0	Dacca	13	25	C	F	0	0
Cebu	13	25	C	F	0	0	Dhaka	13	25	C	F	0	0
Dacca	13	25	C	F	0	0	Hankow	13	25	C	F	0	0
Dhaka	13	25	C	F	0	0	Hong Kong	13	25	C	F	0	0
Hankow	13	25	C	F	0	0	Kobe	13	25	C	F	0	0
Hong Kong	13	25	C	F	0	0	London	13	25	C	F	0	0
Kobe	13	25	C	F	0	0	Manila	13	25	C	F	0	0
London	13	25	C	F	0	0	Medan	13	25	C	F	0	0
Manila	13	25	C	F	0	0	Osaka	13	25	C	F	0	0
Medan	13	25	C	F	0	0	Paris	13	25	C	F	0	0
Osaka	13	25	C	F	0	0	Rangoon	13	25	C	F	0	0
Paris	13	25	C	F	0	0	Seoul	13	25	C	F	0	0
Rangoon	13	25	C	F	0	0	Singapore	13	25	C	F	0	0
Seoul	13	25	C	F	0	0	Taipei	13	25	C	F	0	0
Singapore	13	25	C	F	0	0	Tokyo	13	25	C	F	0	0
Taipei	13	25	C	F	0	0	Yokohama	13	25	C	F	0	0
Tokyo	13	25	C	F	0	0							
Yokohama	13	25	C	F	0	0							

OCEANIA

High Low ASIA High Low

Algeria	13	25	C	F	0	0	Bangkok	31	82	C	F	23	73
Amman	13	25	C	F	0	0	Beijing	13	25	C	F	0	0
Athens	13	25	C	F	0	0	Bombay	13	25	C	F	0	0
Bahia	13	25	C	F	0	0	Buenos Aires	13	25	C	F	0	0
Bombay	13	25	C	F	0	0	Calcutta	13	25	C	F	0	0
Buenos Aires	13	25	C	F	0	0	Caracas	13	25	C	F	0	0
Calcutta	13	25	C	F	0	0	Cebu	13	25	C	F	0	0
Caracas	13	25	C	F	0	0	Dacca	13	25	C	F	0	0
Cebu	13	25	C	F	0	0	Dakar	13	25	C	F	0	0
Dacca	13	25	C	F	0	0	Damascus	13	25	C	F	0	0
Dakar	13	25	C	F	0	0	Delhi	13	25	C	F	0	0
Damascus	13	25	C	F	0	0	Detroit	13	25	C	F	0	0
Delhi	13	25	C	F	0	0	Frankfurt	13	25	C	F	0	0
Detroit	13	25	C	F	0	0	Hankow	13	25	C	F	0	0
Frankfurt	13	25	C	F	0	0	Hong Kong	13	25	C	F	0	0
Hankow	13	25	C	F	0	0	London	13	25	C	F	0	0
Hong Kong	13	25	C	F	0	0	Lyons	13	25	C	F	0	0
London	13	25	C	F	0	0	Manila	13	25	C	F	0	0
Lyons	13	25	C	F	0	0	Medan	13	25	C	F	0	0
Manila	13	25	C	F	0	0	Montevideo	13	25	C	F	0	0
Medan	13	25	C	F	0	0	Moscow	13	25	C	F	0	0
Montevideo	13	25	C	F	0	0	New York	13	25	C	F	0	0
Moscow	13	25	C	F	0	0	San Francisco	13	25	C	F	0	0
New York	13	25	C	F	0	0	Seattle	13	25	C	F	0	0
San Francisco	13	25	C	F	0	0	Tientsin	13	25	C	F	0	0
Seattle	13	25	C	F	0	0	Tokyo	13	25	C	F	0	0
Tientsin	13	25	C	F	0	0	Yokohama	13	25	C	F	0	0
Tokyo	13	25	C	F	0	0							
Yokohama	13	25	C	F	0	0							

ART BUCHWALD

You Can't Win 'em All

WASHINGTON — The complete collapse of the Lebanese Army came as a surprise to most Americans, who kept being reassured by the Reagan government that it was in shape to take on the "peacekeeping role" assigned to it by President Amin Gemayel.

U.S. military advisers in charge of training the Lebanese soldiers kept sending back optimistic reports that Gemayel's army was prepared to handle any situation. What went wrong?

I asked a high-level official in the Pentagon if he had any ideas.

"The Lebanese Army was well equipped, morale was high and the average Lebanese soldier could be counted on to hold his own against any fighting man in the world," the official said.

"Then why did the army fall apart?"

"We didn't count on the fact that the Christian soldiers would not take orders from their Moslem officers, and the Moslem soldiers would not take orders from their Christian officers."

"Why not?"

"Because we found out recently the Christians and the Moslems hate each other."

"Didn't we know that when we gave the army all that equipment?"

"Of course not. How could we know something like that?"

"It's been public knowledge for the last 2,000 years."

"It was our opinion that the religious differences would play no part once everyone wore the same uniform. We felt a soldier's loyalty toward his comrades in arms would overcome any antipathy one sect in Lebanon had for the other. This proved true when everyone slept in the same barracks. Unfortunately it didn't when the army took to the field."

"Didn't you have any inkling that the army would fall apart when the soldiers were asked to fire on their own people?"

"No, we didn't. The first hint we had that things weren't going as we

planned was when half the troops went over to the other side with their weapons. When we complained about this, the Christian officers gave orders to shoot the Moslem soldiers, and the Moslem officers gave orders to shoot the Christian soldiers. That's when we realized we had a morale problem on our hands."

Was the president informed about this?

"I imagine he was. But our advisers were instructed not to worry about it, because the U.S. Navy would fire on Syrian-supported rebel positions to protect the Lebanese Army soldiers from killing each other."

Apparently the strategy didn't work.

There was a mix up in signals. The White House said we were only firing at the Moslems to protect the U.S. Marine peacekeeping force, and the secretary of the Navy said we were shelling the Druze to support Gemayel's troops. Before this could be straightened out, the Druze started their own offensive against Christian positions, and this was the signal for the Moslem soldiers to stop fighting."

So now the Moslems have half our arms, and the Christians have the other half. What did we accomplish by training the Lebanese Army?

"I gave the president an excuse to move the Marines out of Lebanon, something he's been wanting to do for some time."

That's a big plus. But wouldn't you say this was a blow to President Reagan's Middle East policy?

"He doesn't seem to think so. After all there is a lot more at stake in the Middle East than what happens in a tiny country like Lebanon. Once the Christians and Moslems settle their feud amongst themselves we can get back on the track again."

What will happen to the U.S. advisers that were training the Lebanese army?

"They'll be sent to El Salvador to beef up that government's army there. We've had good reports the Salvadoran soldier can hold his own against any fighting man in the world."

Shohei Imamura, the Tofu Maker
Film Director Prefers Peasant Vitality to Samurai Tradition

By Christine Chapman

TOKYO — Shohei Imamura accepts as history the Japanese legend of taking the elders of the village up to the mountain and leaving them there to die when they reach 70. His movie about the custom, "The Ballad of Narayama," has just won the Japanese Academy Award for best movie of 1983, in addition to the 1983 Cannes film festival's Golden Palm. Described as "pornographic," "beautiful" and as "raw realism," the film has raised questions over the authenticity of the custom known as *oharuse*.

"I believe in *oharuse*," Imamura, 57, said simply during a recent interview. "I found evidence in three villages that it existed. It happened in Japan and in old China, in Eastern Europe and among the American Indians and Eskimos. If one human baby is born, an old person must go to Narayama to keep the population balanced."

In the film, an elder son agonizes over the decision to carry his mother, Orin, up to Narayama, the oak mountain. At almost 70, Orin is so strong and healthy that she knocks out her two front teeth to appear old. Unlike her neighbor, who hysterically resists being dragged up the mountain, the old woman embraces the idea of returning to nature among the bleached bones of her predecessors.

Through image after shocking image, Imamura reveals the necessity for the fateful trip: extreme poverty, a limited food supply, the pressure of new births and a primitive belief in population control that involved not only castrating off the aged but a taboo on sex for all sons except the eldest.

Set in an isolated village in northern Japan 150 years ago, "Narayama-Bushi-Ko," its Japanese title, vividly depicts the cruelty of peasant life, the burying alive of a whole family by irate villagers, a bloated dead baby floating in a mountain stream, the shackling of the querulous old man who does not want to die.

Such scenes are contrasted with robust shots of the coupling of lovers, of a country festival, of work in the fields and fornication with animals. Imamura is in love with the vulgarity and the vitality of the common people, or *shomin*. He believes that *shomin* culture, not that of the samurai warrior class, is the true culture of Japan.

"I am part of *shomin*," he explained. "My grandfather was a farmer, but my father became a doctor. In the 1920s, when I was a child, 85 percent of Japanese were farmers. *Shomin* life interests me, for it has more vitality than the tea-ceremony tradition of samurai. To be samurai is to be idealistic, brave, to know shame, things which are



Shohei Imamura

taught in school. *Shomin* is realistic, vigorous. Both aspects of the culture exist in Japan today and influence each other."

"I am realistic as a director," Imamura insisted, "not as a person. Being a director, making movies, is rather romantic, not like being an ordinary man on a salary."

"The Ballad of Narayama" is based on a 1956 prize-winning novel by a professional guitarist who became a farmer, Shichiro Fukazawa. Now approaching 70, Fukazawa is reported to be displeased with the two film versions of his book. He described Keisuke Kinoshita's 1958 version as "tear-jerking," and Imamura's as pornographic.

Although he has been known in Japan for at least two decades, Imamura has finally received international recognition. "The Ballad of Narayama" has so far played in several European countries and in Hong Kong, as well as in film festivals.

Imamura recently attended festivals in Moscow and Bombay, where he lectured about the movie. He is a modest man and refused to go to Cannes for his award, despite the urgings of the Toei Distribution company, which financed the film. His reason: "I'm afraid of planes and I hate parties. I was born a lazy man."

He also disapproves of film competitions, and had not intended to present "The Ballad

of Narayama" at Cannes, because it was unfinished.

"The spring scene in the village had not been shot," he explained, "because snow was still on the ground. Toei offered more money to get it done. They cleared the snow with a bulldozer after flying the parts up to the village by helicopter."

In 25 years as a director, Imamura has made 15 films, including "Pigs and Battleships" (1961), about poor Japanese and the U.S. Navy in Yokosuka, "Insect Woman" (1963), "Vengeance is Mine" (1979) and "Eijanaiki" (1981), which portrays low-life Japan in the last days of the 19th-century Edo period. When the production company backing him failed, Imamura made documentaries for television.

Joseph L. Anderson and Donald Richie, in "The Japanese Film: Art and Industry," credit Imamura with "one of the most distinctive styles" in film today, emphasizing that he sees Japan as a "technological tribe" "controlled by the most basic (and the most natural) of urges, compulsions and superstitions."

"Making a film is like making tofu, or bean curd," Imamura said, recalling the words of the director Yasujiro Ozu, for whom he worked as assistant. "Ozu called himself a tofu-maker because he always made home dramas. I make the *shomin* in history."

It was after seeing the movies of Akira Kurosawa, the only other Japanese director to win the Golden Palm at Cannes (for "Kagemusha" in 1980), that Imamura became interested in the cinema as a profession. He was born in 1926, and was 18 and due to be recruited when the emperor announced Japan's defeat in World War II. He had feared he would die on the beaches of Chiba, Japan's Pacific Ocean coast and had thought he would never live to 20 or 30. "It gave me unlimited freedom," he said.

Imamura hopes to make two or three more films, but is busy for the moment with his directing school in Yokohama, the Broadcasting and Movie Technical School, where he teaches three days a week. He is also preparing a stage play for Osaka in October, rewriting a screenplay for an old drama. He wrote the script for "The Ballad of Narayama" and calls writing his greatest pleasure.

"I want to make a good play," he said. "For the real *shomin* who want to cry and laugh and have a good time."

After the play, he may make another movie, although, according to film-industry superstition, he noted, the one produced after a winner usually fails. It takes him two to three years to make a film, which means he will have time for three more before he's 70.

"Then," Imamura said, "I'll follow nature. I'll go to Narayama."

PEOPLE

Bonanno's Complaint

The reputed organized crime boss Joseph Bonanno has sued his publisher, Simon & Schuster, for \$18 million over what he calls the depiction of a "cheap gangster" on the cover of the paperback edition of his autobiography, "Bonanno, 79," who is serving a federal prison term in Kentucky, also demanded that all 100,000 copies be recalled. "My heart started to palpitate" on seeing the paperback version of "A Man of Honor," Bonanno asserted in papers filed in New York. The suing Bonanno said he was shown the book by another inmate. The book's cover shows the torso of a man in a pinstriped suit with a white tie, black shirt and a red rose in his lapel, in what the suit charges is "the typical dress of a cheap gangster-professional killer."

The official search for the Japanese adventurer Naomi Uemura, 44, was called off Sunday in the belief that the man who made the first solo winter climb of Mount McKinley, Alaska, North America's highest mountain, is dead and buried under the snows. "In my opinion, it is almost conclusive he is dead," said the veteran U.S. climber, Jim Wickham, who helped lead a six-day search for Uemura. Uemura reported Feb. 13 by short-wave radio that he reached McKinley's 29,320-foot (6,190-meter) summit Feb. 12. He was last seen on Feb. 16 when a bush pilot spotted him 4,000 feet below the top. Uemura, who has scaled the highest peaks on every continent except Antarctica, began climbing McKinley Feb. 1 and was due to return to his base camp Feb. 15.

The conductor Leonard Bernstein suffered a bruised rib Sunday in Chicago when he fell from the podium after conducting a performance of the Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra. Bernstein, 65, was treated at Northwestern Memorial Hospital and released, according to a hospital spokeswoman. The bruise was apparently caused by a heavy gold medalion Bernstein was wearing around his neck. The performance was the seventh on a 10-city tour by the Vienna Philharmonic.

The News of the World, Britain's largest selling Sunday newspaper, published a front-page picture of Prince Andrew next to a photograph of a nude woman that it said was of Andrew's latest girlfriend, model Katie Robert. Robert, 23, angrily described as "false" that photo and another on an inside page. Both were in soft focus. "I've never posed in the nude professionally or for friends," she was quoted as saying by Press Association, Britain's domestic news agency. But she added, "Poor friends have taken some photos of me on holiday, but they were never for publication or financial gain."

Georgia Burke, who performed in the 1953 Broadway production of "Porgy and Bess," celebrated her 100th birthday in Manhattan Sunday. Theater legend says she inspired the song "Sweet Georgia Brown."

Caryl Churchill, the British dramatist, was awarded the sixth annual Susan Smith Blackburn Prize in New York for her play, "Four About the Hand and the Heart," about the people of the swampy Fens in eastern England. The prize was awarded "to a woman who demonstrates originality for having written a play of outstanding quality for the English-speaking theater," was created in memory of Susan Smith Blackburn, an American actress and writer who died in London in 1977 at the age of 42.

The co-editor of a Harvard University student magazine has been ordered off campus by authorities who discovered he was not enrolled at the school. Joel L. Goodfriend, 23, who said he is a graduate of Georgetown University, resigned from his position at the Harvard International Review, a foreign policy magazine published seven times a year. Harvard's dean of students, Archie C. Epps III, said that pretending to be a student is against Massachusetts law.

Brooke Siskind, 18, a freshman at Princeton University, will get a chance to display her singing and acting talents to classmates. She was accepted for the post of a student-written musical comedy revue.

—Revel Without a Doubt

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

ANNOUNCEMENTS

SUBSCRIBE to the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

AND SAVE

As a new subscriber to the International Herald Tribune, you can save up to 42% off the newspaper's regular rate.

For details on this special introductory offer, write to:

RTI Subscription Department, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Or Tel: Paris 747-12-45 ext. 303.

IN ASIA AND PACIFIC contact our local distributor at:

International Herald Tribune, 1005 Tel Aviv Commercial Building, 244 Tel Aviv, Israel. Tel: 33-526726.

DEMOCRATS ABROAD Vote for unopposed delegates in the overseas primary and preserve our bargaining power in the Convention. Vote for unopposed delegates in the Convention. Vote for unopposed delegates in the Convention. Vote for unopposed delegates in the Convention.

ACTORS/ACTRESSES would open on TWENTY NIGHT, Auditions: 1. Act 1: 10pm-11pm, 2. Act 2: 11pm-12am, 3. Act 3: 12am-1am, 4. Act 4: 1am-2am, 5. Act 5: 2am-3am, 6. Act 6: 3am-4am, 7. Act 7: 4am-5am, 8. Act 8: 5am-6am, 9. Act 9: 6am-7am, 10. Act 10: 7am-8am, 11. Act 11: 8am-9am, 12. Act 12: 9am-10am, 13. Act 13: 10am-11am, 14. Act 14: 11am-12pm, 15. Act 15: 12pm-1pm, 16. Act 16: 1pm-2pm, 17. Act 17: 2pm-3pm, 18. Act 18: 3pm-4pm, 19. Act 19: 4pm-5pm, 20. Act 20: 5pm-6pm, 21. Act 21: 6pm-7pm, 22. Act 22: 7pm-8pm, 23. Act 23: 8pm-9pm, 24. Act 24: 9pm-10pm, 25. Act 25: 10pm-11pm, 26. Act 26: 11pm-12am, 27. Act 27: 12am-1am, 28. Act 28: 1am-2am, 29. Act 29: 2am-3am, 30. Act 30: 3am-4am, 31. Act 31: 4am-5am, 32. Act 32: 5am-6am, 33. Act 33: 6am-7am, 34. Act 34: 7am-8am, 35. Act 35: 8am-9am, 36. Act 36: 9am-10am, 37. Act 37: 10am-11am, 38. Act 38: 11am-12pm, 39. Act 39: 12pm-1pm, 40. Act 40: 1pm-2pm, 41. Act 41: 2pm-3pm, 42. Act 42: 3pm-4pm, 43. Act 43: 4pm-5pm, 44. Act 44: 5pm-6pm, 45. Act 45: 6pm-7pm, 46. Act 46: 7pm-8pm, 47. Act 47: 8pm-9pm, 48. Act 48: 9pm-10pm, 49. Act 49: 10pm-11pm, 50. Act 50: 11pm-12am, 51. Act 51: 12am-1am, 52. Act 52: 1am-2am, 53. Act 53: 2am-3am, 54. Act 54: 3am-4am, 55. Act 55: 4am-5am, 56. Act 56: 5am-6am, 57. Act 57: 6am-7am, 58. Act 58: 7am-8am, 59. Act 59: 8am-9am, 60. Act 60: 9am-10am, 61. Act 61: 10am-11am, 62. Act 62: 11am-12pm, 63. Act 63: 12pm-1pm, 64. Act 64: 1pm-2pm, 65. Act 65: 2pm-3pm, 66. Act 66: 3pm-4pm, 67. Act 67: 4pm-5pm, 68. Act 68: 5pm-6pm, 69. Act 69: 6pm-7pm, 70. Act 70: 7pm-8pm, 71. Act 71: 8pm-9pm, 72. Act 72: 9pm-10pm, 73. Act 73: 10pm-11pm, 74. Act 74: 11pm-12am, 75. Act 75: 12am-1am, 76. Act 76: 1am-2am, 77. Act 77: 2am-3am, 78. Act 78: 3am-4am, 79. Act 79: 4am-5am, 80. Act 80: 5am-6am, 81. Act 81: 6am-7am, 82. Act 82: 7am-8am, 83. Act 83: 8am-9am, 84. Act 84: 9am-10am, 85. Act 85: 10am-11am, 86. Act 86: 11am-12pm, 87. Act 87: 12pm-1pm, 88. Act 88: 1pm-2pm, 89. Act 89: 2pm-3pm, 90. Act 90: 3pm-4pm, 91. Act 91: 4pm-5pm, 92. Act 92: 5pm-6pm, 93. Act 93: 6pm-7pm, 94. Act 94: 7pm-8pm, 95. Act 95: 8pm-9pm, 96. Act 96: 9pm-10pm, 97. Act 97: 10pm-11pm, 98. Act 98: 11pm-12am, 99. Act 99: 12am-1am, 100. Act 100: 1am-2am, 101. Act 101: 2am-3am, 102. Act 102: 3am-4am, 103. Act 103: 4am-5am, 104. Act 104: 5am-6am, 105. Act 105: 6am-7am, 106. Act 106: 7am-8am, 107. Act 107: 8am-9am, 108. Act 108: 9am-10am, 109. Act 109: 10am-11am, 110. Act 110: 11am-12pm, 111. Act 111: 12pm-1pm, 112. Act 112: 1pm-2pm, 113. Act 113: 2pm-3pm, 114. Act 114: 3pm-4pm, 115. Act 115: 4pm-5pm, 116. Act 116: 5pm-6pm, 117. Act 117: 6pm-7pm, 118. Act 118: 7pm-8pm, 119. Act 119: 8pm-9pm, 120. Act 120: 9pm-10pm, 121. Act 121: 10pm-11pm, 122. Act 122: 11pm-12am, 123. Act 123: 12am-1am, 124. Act 124: 1am-2am, 125. Act 125: 2am-3am, 126. Act 126: 3am-4am, 127. Act 127: 4am-5am, 128. Act 128: 5am-6am, 129. Act 129: 6am-7am, 130. Act 130: 7am-8am, 131. Act 131: 8am-9am, 132. Act 132: 9am-10am, 133. Act 133: 10am-11am, 134. Act 134: 11am-12pm, 135. Act 135: 12pm-1pm, 136. Act 136: 1pm-2pm, 137. Act 137: 2pm-3pm, 138. Act 138: 3pm-4pm, 139. Act 139: 4pm-5pm, 140. Act 140: 5pm-6pm, 141. Act 141: 6pm-7pm, 142. Act 142: 7pm-8pm, 143. Act 143: 8pm-9pm, 144. Act 144: 9pm-10pm, 145. Act 145: 10pm-11pm, 146. Act 146: 11pm-12am, 147. Act 147: 12am-1am, 148. Act 148: 1am-2am, 149. Act 149: 2am-3am, 150. Act 150: 3am-4am, 151. Act 151: 4am-5am, 152. Act 152: 5am-6am, 153. Act 153: 6am-7am, 154. Act 154: 7am-8am, 155. Act 155: 8am-9am, 156. Act 156: 9am-10am, 157. Act 157: 10am-11am, 158. Act 158: 11am-12pm, 159. Act 159: 12pm-1pm, 160. Act 160: 1pm-2pm, 161. Act 161: 2pm-3pm, 162. Act 162: 3pm-4pm, 163. Act 163: 4pm-5pm, 164. Act 164: 5pm-6pm, 165. Act 165: 6pm-7pm, 166. Act 166: 7pm-8pm, 167. Act 167: 8pm-9pm, 168. Act 168: 9pm-10pm, 169. Act 169: 10pm-11pm, 170. Act 170: 11pm-12am, 171. Act 171: 12am-1am, 172. Act 172: 1am-2am, 173. Act 173: 2am-3am, 174. Act 174: 3am-4am, 175. Act 175: 4am-5am, 176. Act 176: 5am-6am, 177. Act 177: 6am-7am, 178. Act 178: 7am-8am, 179. Act 179: 8pm-9pm, 180. Act 180: 9pm-10pm, 181. Act 181: 10pm-11pm, 182. Act 182: 11pm-12am, 183. Act 183: 12am-1am, 184. Act 184: 1am-2am, 185. Act 185: 2am-3am, 186. Act 186: 3am-4am, 187. Act 187: 4am-5am, 188. Act 188: 5am-6am, 189. Act 189: 6am-7am, 190. Act 190: 7am-8am, 191. Act 191: 8pm-9pm, 192. Act 192: 9pm-10pm, 193. Act 193: 10pm-11pm, 194. Act 194: 11pm-12am, 195. Act 195: 12am-1am, 196. Act 196: 1am-2am, 197. Act 197: 2am-3am, 198. Act 198: 3am-4am, 199. Act 199: 4am-5am, 200. Act 200: 5am-6am, 201. Act 201: 6am-7am, 202. Act 202: 7am-8am, 203. Act 203: 8pm-9pm, 204. Act 204: 9pm-10pm, 205. Act 205: 10pm-11pm, 206. Act 206: 11pm-12am, 207. Act 207: 12am-1am, 208. Act 208: 1am-2am, 209. Act 209: 2am-3am, 210. Act 210: 3am-4am, 211. Act 211: 4am-5am, 212. Act 212: 5am-6am, 213. Act 213: 6am-7am, 214. Act 214: 7am-8am, 215. Act 215: 8pm-9pm, 216. Act 216: 9pm-10pm, 217. Act 217: 10pm-11pm, 218. Act 218: 11pm-12am, 219. Act 219: 12am-1am, 220. Act 220: 1am-2am, 221. Act 221: 2am-3am, 222. Act 222: 3am-4am, 223. Act 223: 4am-5am, 224. Act 224: 5am-6am, 225. Act 225: 6am-7am, 226. Act 226: 7am-8am, 227. Act 227: 8pm-9pm, 228. Act 228: 9pm-10pm, 229. Act 229: 10pm-11pm, 230. Act 230: 11pm-12am, 231. Act 231: 12am-1am, 232. Act 232: 1am-2am, 233. Act 233: 2am-3am, 234. Act 234: 3am-4am, 235. Act 235: 4am-5am, 236. Act 236: 5am-6am, 237. Act 237: 6am-7am, 238. Act 238: 7am-8am, 239. Act 239: 8pm-9pm, 240. Act 240: 9pm-10pm, 241. Act 241: 10pm-11pm, 242. Act 242: 11pm-12am, 243. Act 243: 12am-1am, 244. Act 244: 1am-2am, 245. Act 245: 2am-3am, 246. Act 246: 3am-4am, 247. Act 247: 4am-5am, 248. Act 248: 5am-6am, 249. Act 249: 6am-7am, 250. Act 250: 7am-8am, 251. Act 251: 8pm-9pm, 252. Act 252: 9pm-10pm, 253. Act 253: 10pm-11pm, 254. Act 254: 11pm-12am, 255. Act 255: 12am-1am, 256. Act 256: 1am-2am, 257. Act 257: 2am-3am, 258. Act 258: 3am-4am, 259. Act 259: 4am-5am, 260. Act 260: 5am-6am, 261. Act 261: 6am-7am, 262. Act 262: 7am-8am, 263. Act 263: 8pm-9pm, 264. Act 264: 9pm-10pm, 265. Act 265: 10pm-11pm, 266. Act 266: 11pm-12am, 267. Act 267: 12am-1am, 268. Act 268: 1am-2am, 269. Act 269: 2am-3am, 270. Act 270: 3am-4am, 271. Act 271: 4am-5am, 272. Act 272: 5am-6am, 273. Act 273: 6am-7am, 274. Act 274: 7am-8am, 275. Act 275: 8pm-9pm, 276. Act 276: 9pm-10pm, 277. Act 277: 10pm-11pm, 278. Act 278: 11pm-12am, 279. Act 279: 12am-1am, 280. Act 280: 1am-2am, 281. Act 281: 2am-3am, 282. Act 282: 3am-4am, 283. Act 283: 4am-5am, 284. Act 284: 5am-6am, 285. Act 285: 6am-7am, 286. Act 286: 7am-8am, 287. Act 287: 8pm-9pm, 288. Act 288: 9pm-10pm, 289. Act 289: 10pm-11pm, 290. Act 290: 11pm-12am, 291. Act 291: 12am-1am, 292. Act 292: 1am-2am, 293. Act 293: 2am-3am, 294. Act 294: 3am-4am, 295. Act 295: 4am-5am, 296. Act 296: 5am-6am, 297. Act 297: 6am-7am, 298. Act 298: 7am-8am, 299. Act 299: 8pm-9pm, 300. Act 300: 9pm-10pm, 301. Act 301: 10pm-11pm, 302. Act 302: 11pm-12am, 303. Act 303: 12am-1am, 304. Act 304: 1am-2am, 305. Act 305: 2am-3am, 306. Act 306: 3am-4am, 307. Act 307: 4am-5am, 308. Act 308: 5am-6am, 309. Act 309: 6am-7am, 310. Act 310: 7am-8am, 311. Act 311: 8pm-9pm, 312. Act 312: 9pm-10pm, 313. Act 313: 10pm-11pm, 314. Act 314: 11pm-12am, 315. Act 315: 12am-1am, 316. Act 316: 1am-2am, 317. Act 317: 2am-3am, 318. Act 318: 3am-4am, 319. Act 319: 4am-5am, 320. Act 320: 5am-6am, 321. Act 321: 6am-7am, 322. Act 322: 7am-8am, 323. Act 323: 8pm-9pm, 324. Act 324: 9pm-10pm, 325. Act 325: 10pm-11pm, 326. Act 326: 11pm-12am, 327. Act 327: 12am-1am, 328. Act 328: 1am-2am, 329. Act 329: 2am-3am, 330. Act 330: 3am-4am, 331. Act 331: 4am-5am, 332. Act 332: 5am-6am, 333. Act 333: 6am-7am, 334. Act 334: 7am-8am, 335. Act 335: 8pm-9pm, 336. Act 336: 9pm-10pm, 337. Act 337: 10pm-11pm, 338. Act 338: 11pm-12am, 339. Act 339: 12am-1am, 340. Act 340: 1am-2am, 341. Act 341: 2am-3am, 342. Act 342: 3am-4am, 343. Act 343: 4am-5am, 344. Act 344: 5am-6am, 345. Act 345: 6am-7am, 346. Act 346: 7am-8am,